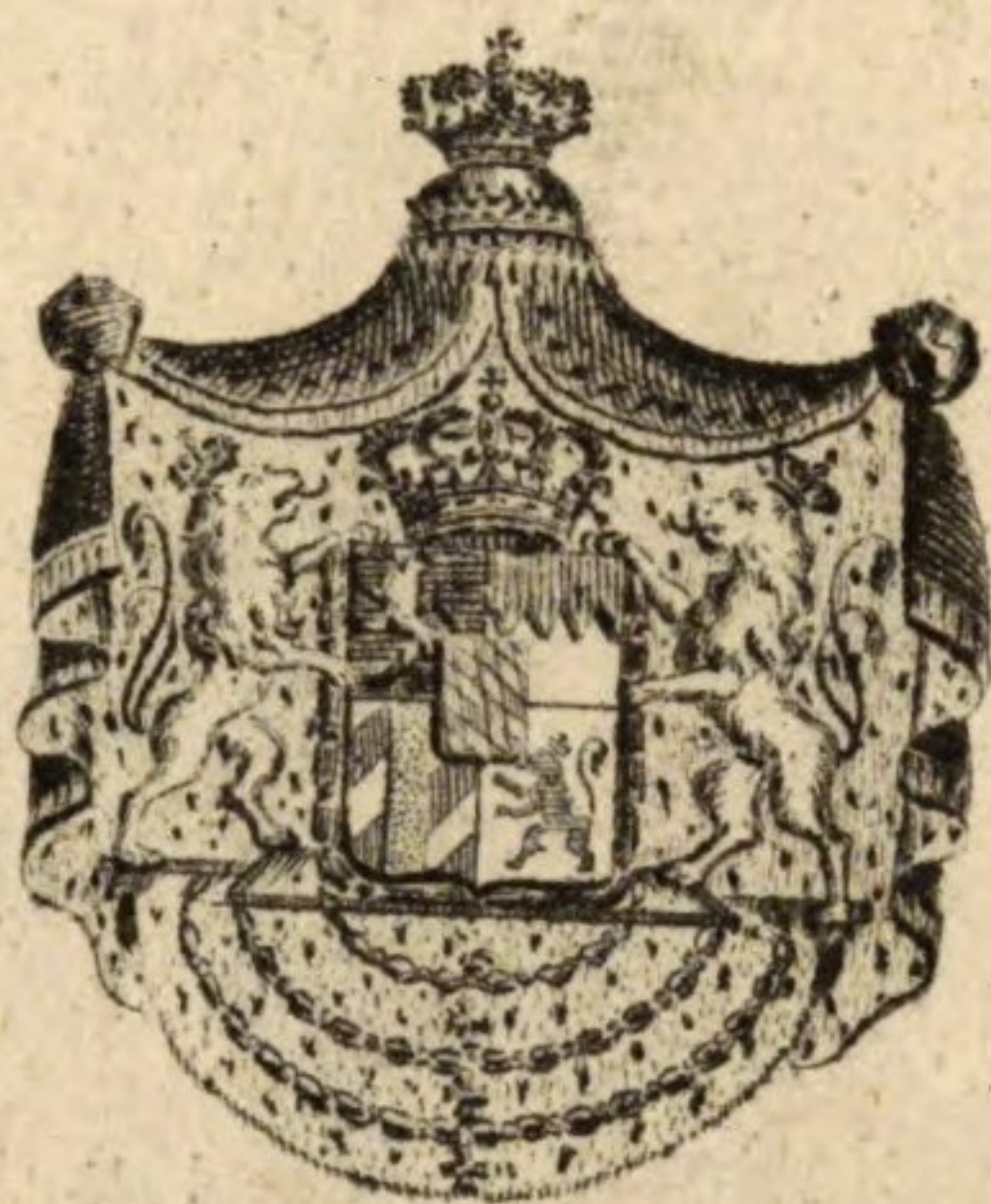


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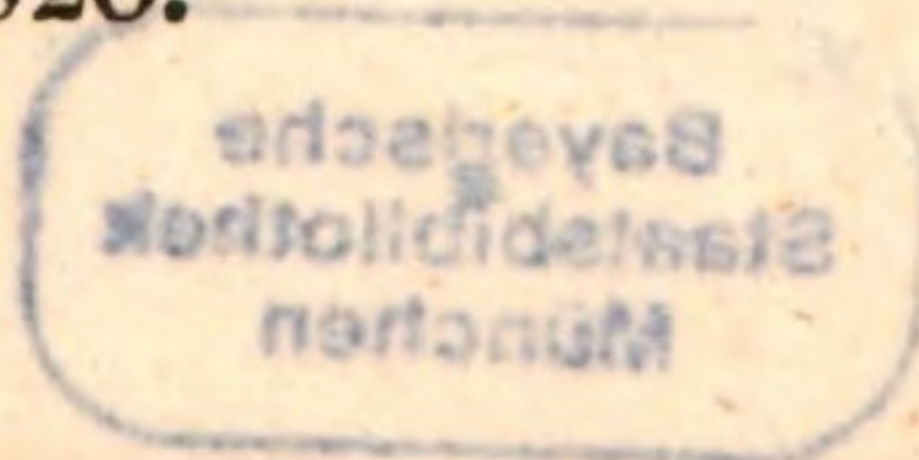
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CRITICAL NOTES

ON

JEREMIAH.*

CHAP. II.

Verse 9. “**W**HEREFORE I will yet plead with you
—and with your children’s children will I plead.”

This seems to be a denunciation of national visitations, with an intimation that the final judgment upon the nation would in mercy be suspended for many generations.

Verse 11. Read, with the LXX, **ההימור גוים**, **האלהיהם**. “Have the Gentiles changed their gods?”

* The whole number of MSS. collated by Dr Kennicott for the various readings of Jeremiah was 198; namely, 71 throughout, 127 in particular places.

Verse 12. For חרבו, which has no meaning, read, with the Syriac and Archbishop Secker, חררו, 'trembled.'

Verse 14. —“ is he a home-born slave?” Dr Blaney well observes, that ילד בית is ‘ filius familias,’ as opposed to a slave. And so the expression was understood by Queen Elizabeth’s translators, as appears by the margin of Barker’s Bible, which see.

Is Israel a slave? No. Is he the son of the family? Yes. Why then is he exposed to spoil?

Verse 20. The Chetib אעבור seems the true reading.

Verily of old time I broke thy yoke,

I burst thy bands asunder, (alluding to the various deliverances of the Jews in the era of the Judges);

Yet thou saidst, I will not obey.

Verily upon every high hill,

And under every green tree,

Thou layest thyself along, playing the strumpet.

את צעה נה. The text wants no correction. את is the pronoun abridged for אתי. צעה and נה are participles Benoni.

Verse 21. —“ how them art thou turned,” &c.

Dr Blaney’s translation seems to be right:

How do I find thee changed?

Depart, O vine of spurious growth.

Verses 23, 24. —“thou art a swift dromedary,” &c. There should be no full stop at the end of the 23d verse. פרה in the 24th is the feminine of פר; it is only another name for the same animal, in apposition with בכרה. In the 24th verse, for נפשו, read, with the Masoretes, and many MSS. and Dr Blaney, נפשה.

Thou art [or art like] a fleet dromedary doubling upon her own track,

A heifer dromedary in the extent [*i. e.* in the free space] of the wilderness.

In the appetite of her animal nature snuffing the wind of her lust:*

Who can turn her back; whosoever seeketh her

Shall have no fatigue; in her month they shall find her.

—“whoever seeketh her,” *i. e.* whichever of the males seek her company.

—“in her month.” —“in mense suo, *i. e.* quo mense solent sylvestres asinae maris appetitu fervere.” Bochart. —“Eam quicumque ambiunt non defatigabuntur, habent eam, vel suis in mensibus docilem. Describitur proclivitas ad idololatriam, per similitudinem meretricis, quæ non repellit viros,

* See Parkhurst's Lexicon, פר.

ne tum quidem cum patitur suos menses.” Houbigant ad locum. And in the same sense St Jerome took the passage.

Verse 25. “Withhold thy foot,” &c. A proverbial expression for abstinence from acts of incontinence. See Houbigant.

Verse 31. —“we are lords.” —“we are our own masters.” Blaney.

Verse 33. “Why trimmest thou”—

Why wilt thou place the pleasure of thy ways in seeking dalliance?

With regard to this, I have taught [thee] that these ways of thine are mere calamity.

Verse 34. In this verse נפשות is in apposition with רם, or rather במים. See Dr Blaney.

—“by secret search;” rather, with Dr Blaney, “in a digged hole.” See also Houbigant; —“in fossis.”

—“but upon all these.” —“but upon every oak.” Dr Blaney. But “non licuit convertere, ‘sub omni quercu,’ obstat enim præpositio על, et vellet oratio præpositionem תחת ut versu 20.” Houbigant. Therefore, for אלה, he reads על, and renders, —“sed ubique inundat, verbum pro verbo, nam super omnia ascenderunt sanguines.”

Verse 36. “Why gaddest thou about so much,” &c.

Why art thou so exceedingly dissolute

To repeat thy ways?

CHAP. III.

Verse 4. For קראתי, read either קראת, or, with Dr Blaney, תקראי, which is much better.

Verse 5. “Will he reserve his anger for ever? will he keep it to the end?”

Shall displeasure be kept in view for ever?

Or shall there be a marking of offences for evermore?

Dr Blaney. See his note.

—“behold thou hast spoken.” The Chetib דברתי is the better reading.

Behold I have spoken, but thou hast persisted incorrigibly in doing evil.

—“I have spoken.” —“God had by his prophets endeavoured to dissuade his people from going on with their evil courses, but his arguments had no weight with them.” Dr Blaney; who however adopts the other reading.

—“hast persisted incorrigibly.” —“in tuâ nequitiâ te confirmasti.” Houbigant. For the force of תוכל in this and similar passages, see Dr Blaney’s note. But observe, that, with him, we should read תוכלי in the feminine form.

Verse 8. “And I saw”— For **וארא** the first person, which has no meaning, read **ותראה** in the third feminine. “And although she saw, that on account of all the adulteries which backsliding Israel had committed, I put her away, and gave her a bill of divorce, yet her treacherous sister,” &c.

Verse 16. —“neither shall that be done any more.” For **ולא יעשה עוד**, read, with Houbigant, **ולא ישעוהו עוד**.

They shall not miss it [**יפקדו**] neither shall they look about for it any more.

Verse 20. For **אבן בגרה**, read, with Houbigant, **אן כגרה**.

—“her husband.” **מרעה** seems to be the feminine of **מרע**, in apposition with **אשה**. “Surely as a bad woman breaketh faith”— See Houbigant and Dr Blaney.

Verse 23. —“the multitude of mountains.” For **למן**, read, with Houbigant, **המן**.

Verily the hills are a mere lie; the mountains, vanity.

That **המן** cannot stand here, see Houbigant's note.

Verse 24. “For shame”— “For that thing of shame,” the idol which they had worshipped. Dr Blaney, *præclarè*.

CHAP. IV.

Verse 7. —“ shall be laid waste.” For תַּצִּינָה, read, with Blaney, תַּתְּצִינָה, “ shall be demolished.”

Verse 10. —“ reacheth unto the soul.” —“ penetrateth to the very quick.” Blaney.

11 The wind that scorcheth the craggy rocks of the wilderness
Taketh its course against [רֶרֶךְ] the daughter of my people,
Not for winnowing or cleansing ;

12 A strong wind for a curse shall come at my bidding ;
Now will I even proceed judicially with them.

Compare Blaney, and see his notes. I differ from him materially only in two things, namely, that I take רֶרֶךְ in verse 11 for a verb ; and that in verse 12, for מֵלֵא מֵאֵלָה, I would read לֵמֵאֵלָה, resolving לֵמֵאֵלָה into the prefix ל and the noun substantive מֵאֵלָה, which (though I cannot find another instance of its use) is regularly formed from the verb אֵלָה, to denote the instrument of the verb's action, the instrument of cursing. The passage of Ezekiel to which Dr Blaney refers, appears not to me to justify the construction by which Dr Blaney would expound this passage.

Verse 15. —“ a voice declareth from Dan,” &c. Houbigant proposes two conjectural emendations in

this verse. In the first clause, between the words מניר and מרן he would insert the noun substantive שר; in the second, for אין, he would read שאין. Both are ingenious and plausible, particularly the last.

For a voice from Dan notifieth devastation,

And from the Mount of Ephraim declareth tumult.

Verse 19. “I am pained”— For אחולה, read, with Houbigant’s MSS., אחלה. The verb is the Hophal of חל, and the ה is paragogic.

—“at my very heart.” —“at the walls of my heart,” *i. e.* the pericardium. Blaney. He observes a climax; bowels, pericardium, heart itself.

For שמעתי, in this same verse, read שמעה, with the Masora and our translators.

Verse 28. —“because”— For על כי, read כי, without על. See Houbigant. —“verily.”

Verse 31. —“that bewaileth herself;” rather, “that draweth her breath short.” The passage is a most affecting picture of the last struggles of a woman expiring in labour. Blaney’s word ‘sobbeth’ is far short of the thing meant.

CHAP. V.

Verse 17. —“which thy sons and thy daughters should eat.” For יאכלו, read, with Houbigant and

Blaney, יאכל. —“ they shall consume thy sons and thy daughters.” Blaney.

Verse 22. For יתגעשו and יוכלו, read יתגעש and יוכל. See Houbigant and Blaney. And for יעברנהו at the end of the verse, read יעברונהו.

Verse 26. —“ they lay wait as he that setteth snares.” For ישור, read, with Dr Blaney, ישורו.

Verse 31. —“ and the priests bear rule by their means ;” literally, “ and the priests go down according to their hands ;” *i. e.* the priests go which way their hands point ; *i. e.* the priests are directed by them.

CHAP. VI.

Verse 2. See Dr Blaney's version and notes.

Verse 11. For חמת יהוה מלאתי, read, with Houbigant, חמתי המלאתי ; “ I will fulfil mine anger.” And for שפך, read, also with Houbigant, אשפך ; “ I will pour out.” Jehovah speaks, not the prophet.

Verse 15. For הובישו, הכלים, and פקרתים, read, with Blaney, הבשו (with the interrogative ה), הכלם, and פקרתם.

Verse 18. —“ and know, O congregation, what is among them.” For ידעי, read, with Houbigant, ידעי ;

“and know what is denounced against them.” ערה,
testimonium ; μαρτυριον, Symmachus.

Verses 27—30. Dr Blaney, in verse 27, joins the
ו, which is unnecessarily prefixed to חרע, to the pre-
ceding word מבצר. For סרי in verse 28, he reads
סג; the word מאשתם in verse 29, he, with the Ma-
soretes, divides into two, מאש תם; and for צורק,
with the antient versions, he reads צורק. Upon these
plausible and happy emendations he renders the
passage thus :

I have appointed thee to make an assay among my people as
to the gold thereof,

Thou shalt know, when thou shalt have proved their way.

28 They are all of them the dross of revolvers,

Passing with a fraudulent currency;

Brass and iron all of them,

Instruments of adulteration are they.

29 The bellows are burnt by the fire,

The lead is entirely spent,

The refiner hath melted in vain,

For the bad are not separated.

30 Reprobate silver call ye them,

For Jehovah hath reprobated them.

CHAP. VII.

Verses 8—10. —“ that cannot profit. 9. Will ye steal—know not. 10. And come—we are delivered to do”— Take away the full stop at the end of the 8th verse, and place a full stop at the end of the 9th.

“ 8. Behold ye trust in lying words, that cannot profit 9. The thief, murtherer, and adulterer, and the false swearer, and burner of incense to Baal, and goer after other gods whom ye know not. 10. But ye come and stand before me in this house, which is called by my name, and say, Deliver us, that we may practise all these abominations.” The alteration of the stops is Houbigant’s emendation; the rendering of the latter clause of the 10th verse is Blaney’s.

Verse 29. After יהוה one MS. has את עמי, and another עמי. I think, with Dr Blaney, that this reading is commended by the parallelism which it produces.

Verse 31. —“ the high places;” rather, “ the chapels, or altars.”

CHAP. VIII.

Verse 4. —“ Shall they fall and not arise? Shall he turn away and not return?” —“ Numquid qui cadit non resurget, et qui aversus est non revertetur?” Vulgate: and to the same effect the LXX, Houbigant, and Blaney. It should seem that the LXX and Vulgate found all the verbs in their copies in the singular. Certainly the verbs should be either all singular or all plural. I should prefer the plural form of the verbs.

היפלו לא יקומו

אם ישובו לא ישובו

Verse 6. —“ every one turned to his course,” &c. Read, with Blaney,

כל השב במרצו תם

Every one that turneth away is on full speed, or at the top of his speed.

Verse 8. —“ Lo, certainly in vain made he” —

Lo, certainly for falsehood worketh

The false pen of the scribe.

To this effect the Vulgate and LXX; but the public translation renders a very good sense. See notes in Barker's Bible.

Verse 11. For וירפו, read, with Houbigant and Blaney, וירפאו.

Verse 13. “I will surely consume them.” אסף. I think, with Houbigant, that אסף is the future of the verb for אסף. אסף the noun, ‘proventus messis.’

I would have gathered in their produce, saith Jehovah;

But there are neither grapes on the vine

Nor figs upon the fig-tree.

These words are not a denunciation of a barrenness of the fruits of national prosperity, but a complaint of a barrenness of the fruits of national righteousness.

—“and the things that I have given them shall pass away from them.” —“quæ eis dederam, dissipaverunt.” Houbigant.

Verse 14. —“let us be silent there; for the Lord our God hath put us to silence.” —“let us there sit in despair; since the Lord our God hath brought us to despair.” The LXX seem to express this sense, or something very like it. רמה, which expresses inactivity in general, may well express the perfect inaction of a despairing state, and so the state itself.

CHAP. IX.

Verse 3. —“bow for lies; but they are not valiant for the truth upon the earth.”

Place the stop at קשתם; and for שקר, read, with Houbigant, לשקר.

—“bow: for falsehood, and not for truth, they are valiant upon the earth.”

Verse 6. This verse, as it stands, seems to have no meaning. For שבתו, the LXX seem to have read שב תו in two words, the former of which they joined to the preceding verse, in which they have nothing to render the verb גלאו. If I were to amend the passage by conjecture, it should be thus;

5 העוה ולא שב:

6 תו בתו &c.

It [*i. e.* their tongue] is perverse, and turneth not, [*i. e.* it is invariably and incorrigibly perverse]:

Fraud upon fraud, deceit upon deceit!

They refuse to know me, saith Jehovah.

Verse 7. —“for the daughter.” For מפני בת, read, with the LXX and Houbigant, מפני רעת בת. “Thus will I do on account of the wickedness of the daughter of my people.”

Verse 8. Excellently rendered by Dr Blaney :

Their tongue is the arrow of a murtherer,
In whose mouth the word is treachery ;
He will profess peace towards his companion,
But inwardly will he resolve to fall upon him by surprise.

Verse 10. —“ will I take up”— For אשא in the first person, read, with the LXX and Houbigant, אשאו in the second plural.

Verse 19. —“ because our dwellings have cast us out;” rather, with Houbigant and Blaney, “because they have thrown down our dwellings.”

Verse 21. Blaney joins the word דבר, as a verb in the sense of destroying, to the preceding verse, and expunges the words כה נאם יהוה.

Verse 25. —“ I will punish all them which are circumcised with the uncircumcised.” It is strange that after this declaration, in the enumeration that follows of the nations to be punished, none are mentioned but those which practised circumcision. The passage should certainly be rendered thus : “ I will visit upon all which are circumcised in the foreskin.” And to this effect it is rendered by the LXX, the Vulgate, and Castalio. The mention of the foreskin suggests a distinction between the external rite and the inward purity of which it was the type. Ac-

cordingly, after an enumeration of the nations to be visited, in the 26th verse it is added, “for all these nations [though they practise the external rite] are [in one way or another] uncircumcised, and all the house of Israel are uncircumcised [in the worst sense they are uncircumcised] in the heart.” Or perhaps, since this is the only instance in which מול is constructed with כ, as it must be according to this rendering, the passage may be better rendered thus: “I will visit upon all that are circumcised, on account of uncircumcision;” *i. e.* upon all that are circumcised externally on account of internal uncircumcision.

Dr Blaney remarks, that “מול and ערלה are used here as περιτομή and ἀκροβυστία in the New Testament; the abstract for the concrete.” Archbishop Secker seems to have had the same notion. But the criticism is erroneous. The word מול as a noun is never used for περιτομή. And though ערלה is literally ἀκροβυστία, yet I cannot find a single instance in which the Hebrew word is used, like the Greek, for the *circumcised race*.

Verse 26. —“and all that are in the utmost corners;” or, according to the margin, “having the corners of their hair polled.” Dr Blaney thinks the

phrase קצוצי פאה, 'cut off as to their quarter or coast,' has respect to the peninsular form of Arabia properly so called. For הישבים which follows, he would read והישבים, conceiving that the words הישבים במדבר "are not exegetic of the two former, which describe the inhabitants of the peninsula, but respect a distinct people, those Arabians that dwelt above in the great desert between Mesopotamia and Palestine." I am persuaded he is right. See chap. xxv, 23.

CHAP. X.

Verse 3. —“(the work of the hands of the workman) with the axe;” rather thus, “to be wrought by the hands of the workman with the chissel.”

Verse 4. For יפיק, read, with Blaney, יפקו.

Verse 5. For ינשוא, read, with Houbigant and Blaney, ינשאו.

Verse 6. “Forasmuch as there is none like,” &c.; rather, “In no respect are they like unto thee, O Jehovah.” מאין, ‘a nullâ parte;’ ‘*In nothing, In no respect.*’

Verse 7. —“for to thee doth it appertain”—The verb יאתה seems to be used impersonally here. “Surely unto thee shall be the coming;” *i. e.* the

general coming, the universal resort. A prediction of the general conversion of mankind to the true religion. At the end of the verse, for מאין כמוך, read, with Houbigant, אין כמוך.

Verse 8. —“the stock is a doctrine of vanities.” Well rendered by Dr Blaney :

The very wood itself being a rebuker of vanities.

And to the same effect Castalio.

Verse 11. If this 11th verse is not wholly an interpolation, it is certainly out of its place. It should stand, if any where, between the 9th and 10th verses.

Verse 18. Very obscure ; and little elucidated by Houbigant, Blaney, or any expositor.

Verse 20. —“my children are gone forth of me, and they are not.” Read, with the LXX, בני וצאני ; —“my children and my flocks are not.”

Verse 25. For ואכלהו ויכלהו, read, with Houbigant, ואכלהו ויכלהו.

CHAP. XI.

Verse 2. For שמעי plural, read, with Houbigant, שמע.

Verse 4. For אותם ככל, read, with Blaney, אתכל.

Verse 13. —“to that shameful thing.” —“ad erubescendum, sive unde erubescas ; nos, tot posu-

istis aras nefandas. Tamen suspicamur, verbum לְבַשָּׁה parallelum esse verbo לִבְעַל, et notari aliquem Deum idololatrarum." Houbigant ad locum.

Verse 15. — "lewdness with many." Dr Blaney adopts what he conceives to have been the reading of the LXX, נָרִים for הָרִים, which he says "clears up all difficulties in this passage, and affords a sense that speaks altogether for itself." Few, I believe, will be of his opinion. I suspect that some noun signifying the idolatrous practices of the Jews is lost after הָרִים, perhaps זִנוּיָהוּ. Suppose the interrogation to end at הַמִּזְמֶה; then read

הָרִים זִנוּיָהוּ

וּבֶשֶׁר &c.

and the whole verse might be thus rendered:

"What has my beloved to do in my house when he has carried on her own intrigues? Thy innumerable whoredoms deprive thee of the holy flesh. When thy evil is, then thou rejoicest."

The idolatrous Jews are addressed under the character of a priest's wife, who having broken her marriage vow has forfeited her right to partake of the flesh of the victims, and vainly boasts of her prerogative at the very time that she is committing the fact, which sets it aside. I owe to Houbigant this

general notion of the passage, whose emendations however I cannot approve.

Verse 16. —“ fair, and of goodly fruit.” Read, with the Syriac and Houbigant, יפה פרי ויפה תאר.

—“ with a noise of a great tumult ;” rather, “ with the sound of a mighty voice.” —“ *Intelliguntur tonitrua, quæ sacri codices habent ut Dei vocem. Ictæ de cœlo arbores inflammantur et franguntur ; quæ duo notat similitudo hujus loci.*” Houbigant ad locum.

Verse 19. —“ like a lamb or an ox.” —“ like a tame lamb,” Houbigant, Blaney, &c.

—“ Let us destroy the tree with the fruit thereof,” a proverbial expression to signify generally the joint destruction of the cause and the effect. In this case the man is the tree ; his doctrine the fruit.

CHAP. XII.

The prophet, touched with a pious sense of gratitude to God for the promised interposition of Providence to deliver him from the men of Anathoth, takes the liberty however to express his admiration at the general prosperity of the wicked ; and deploring the calamities of his country, which he considers as judgments drawn down by the crimes of hypo-

crites, infidels, and apostates, he desires the speedy execution of discriminated vengeance upon them, as the means of general deliverance; verses 1—4. He is answered in the 5th verse that the goodly part of the Jews must make up their minds to the expectation of greater national sufferings than they had yet endured, inasmuch as the Chaldeans, the executioners of the impending judgment, were more powerful and irresistible than any of the nations with which they had yet contended. In the sequel, God complains of his people's disloyalty, threatens that he will desert them, and expose them to the sword and famine; that the bordering nations would be involved in the punishments of the Jews, and in a future period be sharers with them in a pardon.

Verse 4. —“ he shall not see our last end.” For אחריתנו, read, with Houbigant and LXX, ארחותנו; “ he regardeth not our ways.”

Verse 5. “ If thou hast run,” &c. —“ Si inquit te crebra vicinarum gentium captivitas fatigavit, Moabitarum et Ammonitarum, Philistim et Idumæorum, quid facies ad longam captivitatem, quæ te Chaldæam usque ductura est. Et comparat pedites equitibus, quia reverâ et juxta historiam omnis Persis, et universa Chaldæa, et regionum illarum exer-

citus, gaudet equitatu. Istæ autem gentes quas supra memoravi, propter difficultatem locorum, non tam pugnæ aptæ sunt quam latrocinio." Hieron. ad locum.

—"how canst thou contend with horses;" rather, "how wilt thou *chafe* thyself with horses." Blaney. But the whole verse were better rendered thus:

Verily thou hast run with footmen, and they have wearied thee;
How then wilt thou chafe thyself with horses?
And in a quiet land thou mightest be secure,
But what wilt thou do in the overswelling of the Jordan?

Verse 6. "For even thy brethren," &c. —"In tantum, inquit, gravissimis Jordanis operieris fluctibus, et equitum te de longe venientium multitudo vastabit, ut fratres quoque tui Idumæi et domus patris tui, qui de Lot stirpe nati sunt, Moab et Ammon, etiam ipsi, tempore necessitatis et angustiae, dimicent contra te et insultent tibi." Hieron. ad locum.

—"have called a multitude after thee." —"clamaverunt post te plenâ voce." Vulg. —"illi te plenâ voce insectabuntur." Houbigant. —"even these have pursued with loud outcries after thee." Blaney.

Verse 8. “ Mine heritage is unto me”— *i. e.* behaves towards me.

Verse 9. “ Sic mihi est hæreditas mea ut avis discolor, in quam coeunt cæteræ aves. Agite, convenite omnes bestię agri, erumpite ut eam devoretis.” Houbigant.

Verse 13. —“ they have put themselves to pain, but shall not profit.” —“ prædium habent, unde nihil ad ipsos redeunt.” Houbigant. —“ they have possessed, and shall not be benefited.” Blaney.

CHAP. XIII.

Verse 9. —“ pride,” rather “ glory.”

Verse 16. —“ dark mountains.” הרֵי נֶשֶׁף. —“ ad montes crepusculi, *h. e.* luci officientes et tenebras facientes.” Cocceius. The expression נֶשֶׁף, Isaiah xiii, 1, signifies a high mountain.

Verse 17. —“ for your pride ;” rather, “ for your obstinacy.”

Verse 18. —“ for your principalities,” &c. —“ for he will cause the crown of your glory to fall (מִרְאשׁוֹתֵיכֶם) from your bolsters.” —“ è pulvinari vestro : in quo posita erant regum insignia.” Houbigant ad locum.

Verse 19. For עֵינֶיכֶם, read, with Houbigant, עֵינַי.

Verse 22. —“and thy heels made bare.” —“vim patientur plantæ tuæ. Similitudo ducta est ex muliere, quæ ab adultero per vim supplantatur excussis talis.” Houbigant ad locum.

CHAP. XIV.

Verse 2. —“and the gates thereof languish, they are black unto the ground.” —“the gates languish.” If this expression has any meaning, it must be that there is little resort to the gates, little public business stirring. But how is the next clause to be understood? —“they are black unto the ground.” Is it that the gates of the city were actually hung with black from top to bottom, as a token of the public distress? Castalio's version seems to suggest this notion; but was there any such practice among the people of antiquity? Blaney thinks that the languishing and mourning of the gates is to be understood of persons resorting to the gates.

Houbigant contends that the word **אָמַל** denotes the loss of natural strength, and is not applicable but to such things as have sense, or at least vegetable life. Gates therefore, he says, cannot be the subject of the verb **אָמַלְלוּ**. And the word **שַׁעֲרֵיהָ**, which is the subject of **אָמַלְלוּ**, must render some-

thing very different from *gates*. He renders it 'hordea ejus,' understanding barley to be put here for corn in general. —“Its barley shrinks away, and turns black upon the ground.” לָאֶרֶץ —“upon the ground.” I cannot find another instance in which the prefix ל renders the preposition 'upon.' But one of Kennicott's best MSS. has בָּאֶרֶץ; and two others, for וְקָרָו, have קָרָו.

I am inclined to think Houbigant's the true rendering of this passage; though his remark upon the word אֲמַלֵּל, that it predicates that sort of decay of strength, which is only to be predicated of animals and vegetables and their component parts, is erroneous. See Lam. ii, 8.

Verse 4. “Because the ground is chapt, for”— For בַּעֲבוּר, read, with Houbigant, הַעֲבוּר; “The produce of the ground is scorched, because”—

Verse 7. —“do thou it for thy name's sake.” —“do thou act with a regard to thine own name.” Blaney.

Verse 18. —“yea both the prophet and the priest go about into a land that they know not.” Among various interpretations more or less natural, which the Hebrew words may admit, Dr Blaney's, I am persuaded, is the true one:

“ Yet both the prophet and also the priest

Go trafficking about the land, and take no knowledge.”

—“ Go trafficking about the land”— They carry on their accustomed traffick of deceit and false divination.

Περιπατούντες ἐν πανουργίᾳ καὶ δολοῦντες τὸν λόγον τοῦ Θεοῦ. 2 Cor. iv, 2. —ἐν πλεονεξίᾳ πλαστοῖς λόγοις ὑμᾶς ἐμπορευσονται. 2 Pet. ii, 3.

—“ take no knowledge ;” pay no regard to the miseries before their eyes, in which they are sharers. See Is. i, 3 ; lviii, 3.

CHAP. XV.

Verse 1. For שׁלִי, read, with Houbigant, שׁלחם, with the suffix.

Verse 5. “ For who,” &c. ; rather “ Who,” omitting “ For ;” for וְ is here purely interrogative.

Verse 7. —“ in the gates of the land.” —“ Similitudo ducitur ex homine, qui frumentum vannò expurgans, stat in portâ areæ, ut ejiciat è frumento paleas, ope venti paleas dissipantis, Deo denunciante se populum Judaicum extra ejus terræ limites ejec-turum.” Houbigant ad locum.

Verse 8. —“ I have brought upon them—noon-day.” Read, with the Syriac and Houbigant,

הבאתי עליהם עלהאם ועל בחור שרר בצהרים; “ I will bring against them, against the mother and the youth, one that spoileth at noon-day.” The mother is unquestionably Jerusalem, the mother-city. Is the youth, the young king Jehoiachin, who was but eighteen years old when he began to reign? 2 Kings xxiv, 8.

—“ I have caused him to fall upon it suddenly, and terrors upon the city.” For עליה, read, with two MSS. of Kennicott’s, עליהם. “ I will cause *tumult* and consternation suddenly to fall upon them.” See Parkhurst, ער, viii,

Verse 10. —“ I have neither lent on usury, nor men have lent to me on usury;” rather, “ I have neither lent, nor have men lent to me.” Usury is not included in the idea of נשה. See Parkhurst נשה, vi.

—“ every one of them doth curse me.” For כלה, read, with Houbigant and Blaney, כלהם, מקללוני, קללוני.

Verse 11. —“ Verily it shall be well,” &c.; rather, “ Is not thy ministry for good? Have I not made the enemy thy suppliant in the season of evil and in the season of distress? See Parkhurst, שרת, i.; and compare Houbigant and Barker’s Bible.

Verse 12. “ Shall iron break,” &c. For וְהָיָה, read, with Houbigant, אֶעֱיֵר; “ I will raise up the iron, the iron from the north, and brass ;” *i. e.* men in armour of iron, from the mines upon the Euxine, far to the north of Palestine, and with weapons of brass.

The two following verses are very obscure. The prophet to be sure was involved in the general calamity when his country was plundered by Nebuchadnezzar, but yet he was an instance of a righteous man allowed to suffer indiscriminately with the wicked. And though he was not absolutely without sin, for that no man ever was but the man Christ Jesus, yet had the Jews in general been nothing worse than he, the judgments of God would not have fallen on the nation. It seems therefore hard to conceive that his own sins drew upon him his share of a public calamity, which public calamity would never have taken place had every individual of the Jewish nation been as upright as Jeremiah. Nor does this seem consistent with the promise of special mercy given to the prophet in the 11th, and yet this is the purport of the 13th and 14th verses as they stand, and as they are rendered.

The difficulty I think would be removed, if we

might change the suffix ך throughout the 13th verse into ם, the suffix of the second person plural. The 13th verse would still indeed be addressed to the prophet, but not to the prophet as an individual sinner, whose own crimes had drawn down the vengeance of heaven, but as one member only of a guilty and suffering community. The second person plural would only point out his connection with the community, but without any particular application of the accusation or the threatening to him. With this alteration in the 13th verse, the 13th and 14th might be thus rendered:

13. "Your substance and your treasures [O ye Jews] I will give for spoil, without ransom, and that for all your sins, in all your borders.

14. "And I will transport thy enemies [O prophet] into a land thou knowest not: for a fire kindled in mine anger shall burn against you [O ye Jews]."

The enemies of the prophet are his unbelieving impenitent countrymen, by whom he was persecuted.

Verse 15. — "take me not away in thy long suffering;" i. e. expose me not to destruction by thy delay to execute judgment on my wicked persecutors.

Verse 16. “Thy words were found, and I did eat them;” rather,

Thy promises are sufficient, and I feed upon them.

—“are sufficient”— This sense of the verb מצא in Kal is known and acknowledged. I confess I cannot find another instance of this use of it in Niphthal. Houbigant takes it in another sense, which he fetches from the Syriac dialect: “Puri et liquidi sunt sermones tui;” Syriaco verbi מצא significatu, *defæcare*.

Verse 18. —“wilt thou be altogether unto me as a liar, and as waters that fail.” For ה״י, read, with Houbigant, ה״י; “My life is to me as a delusion [or, a delusive appearance] of waters that are not real.” —“There is a splendor or vapour,” says Chardin, “in the plains of the desert, formed by the repercussion of the rays of the Sun from the sand, that appears like a vast lake. Travellers of the desert afflicted by thirst, are drawn in by such appearances, but coming near find themselves mistaken; it seems to draw back as they advance, or quite vanishes. I have seen this in several places.” Sir John Chardin in Harmer, quoted by Blaney.

Verse 19. —“If thou wilt return, then I will bring thee again—and if thou take forth the pre-

cious from the vile." Two proverbial expressions ; of which the former is well rendered by Blaney, the latter well rendered and explained by Houbigant.

"If thou wilt turn as I shall turn thee." Blaney.

"And if thou wilt bring forth the precious from the mean."

Houbigant.

The former expresses prompt and punctual execution of commands upon all occasions. The latter, Houbigant thus explains : — "Et si eduxeris pretiosum a vili 'figura eadem sermonis reperitur,' Jud. cap. xiv, v. 14, 'de forti, vel de aspero, exiit dulce.' Erat Jeremias despectui ac ludibrio viris principibus Jerusalem. Itaque de eo intelligendum וילל, despectus ; יקר autem de ejus vaticinationibus."

CHAP. XVI.

Verse 4. — "of grievous deaths ;" rather, "of lingering deaths."

Verse 5. — "the house of mourning ;" margin, "mourning feast." בית מרזה. מרזה is a loud noise or cry either of mirth or lamentation. בית מרזה might be well rendered in Greek οἶκος βογυγού. See Mark v, 38 ; and see Dr Blaney's learned note.

Verse 6. — "neither shall men lament for them." Either for יספדו, we should read יספר in the singular,

or the two following verbs should be plural." Houbigant.

—"nor cut themselves." The verb יתגדר expresses every violence upon a man's own person, such as tearing the hair, beating the breasts, or scratching the cheeks, or cutting the flesh, which were in use in antient times, as expressions of desperate grief.

Verse 7. "Neither shall men tear themselves for them in mourning;" margin, "break [bread] for them." For להם, read, with Houbigant, the LXX, the Vulgate, and one MSS. להם; "Neither shall they break bread for the mourner."

—"the cup of consolation." —"Moris autem est lugentibus ferre cibos, et præparare convivium, quæ Græci περιδειπνα vocant, et à nostris vulgò appellantur parentalia, eo quòd parentibus justa celebrantur." Hieron. ad locum. —"Sir John Chardin tells us, in one of his MSS, that the oriental Christians still make banquets of the same kind, by a custom derived from the Jews; and that the provisions spoken of in this verse, were such as were wont to be sent to the house of the deceased, where healths were also drunk to the survivors of the family, wishing that the dead may have been the victim for the

sins of the family.” Blaney. See the whole of his learned note.

Verse 13. —“there shall ye serve other gods.” —“Non passi sunt Chaldæi, nec Medi, Judæos Deum suum publicè colere, ut liquet ex statuâ Nabuchodonosor, et ex historiâ Danielis, quem Medi accusarunt apud regem. Hæc erat servitus in religione.” Houbigant ad locum.

Verse 15. —“driven them; and I will bring them again;” rather, “driven them. For I will bring them again”—

Verse 18. “And first I will recompense their iniquity and their sin double;” rather, “And I will recompense their iniquity and their sin once and again.” The words הראשונה משנה signify literally, says Dr Blaney, ‘the first time repeated.’ The prophecy alludes to the two captivities of the Jews, the Babylonian and the Roman.

Verse 22. “Shall a man,” &c.; rather, “Shall man make gods for himself? But they are no gods.” Namely, those made by men are no gods. The Vulgate gives another sense to the passage: “Shall man make gods for himself, and men themselves are not gods?” as if it would be no difficulty that a man should make gods for himself, if men them-

selves were gods. Whereas that God should make gods, is hardly less contrary to the principles of the Scripture Theology, than that a creature should make a god. Yet Dr Blaney follows the interpretation of the Vulgate.

CHAP. XVII.

Verses 1—4. The omission of the first four verses of this chapter in the version of the LXX (an omission as old as the time of St Jerome), and the great obscurity of the Hebrew text, as it now stands, are strong indications of corruption. Houbigant has attempted to reform the text by transpositions, but I think with little success. The corrections I would propose are these :

In verse 1, for לִבָּם, I would read לִבִּי. To say that the sin of Judah “was written upon the table of God’s heart,” is to say that he remembers it in anger, which is perfectly consistent with the general purport of the context. But to say that “it was written upon the table of their hearts,” would signify their penitent recollection of it, which is inconsistent with the general tenor of the context.

2d, For מִבְּחֻתֵּיהֶם, in the same verse, I would read, upon the authority of above 100 MSS, מִבְּחֻתֵּיהֶם.

3d, The two first words of the third verse, upon the authority of the antient versions, I would join to the preceding sentence, and begin a new sentence with **הילר**. But for the first word **הררי**, I would read, upon the authority of Kennicott's MS. 199, **הררי**.

4th, For **כל**, in verse 3, after **חילר**, I would read, upon the authority of 195 MSS of Kennicott's, among which is the famous 1, **וכל**.

5th, In the same verse, for **במתור**, I would read, upon the authority of 54 MSS, **במותור**, which is only the same word more accurately spelt.

6th, In the same verse, for **בחטאת**, I would read, upon the authority of MS 1, **בחטאתור**.

7th, In the same verse, for **גבולור**, I would read, upon the authority of 122 MSS, **גבולר**.

8th, In verse 4, for **ושמטתה**, I would read **ושמטת**. Dr Blaney adopts the same emendation, and joins the **ה** expunged at the end of this word to the word following; and in that changing the letter **ב** into **ר**, he makes it **הורר**, for which he finds a sort of meaning.

9th, But as this change of **ב** into **ר** has no authority but what is indirectly drawn from the Hexaplar versions, join the **ה** to the following word, and it

becomes **היֹבֵר**. The word **היֹב** occurs nowhere else, but it is the infinitive of the verb **יָהַב**, regularly formed like **שׁוֹב** from **יָשַׁב**, and may be taken here as a verbal noun.

10th, For **מִנְחֻלָּתָךְ**, I would read, upon the authority of two MSS, **וּמִנְחֻלָּתָךְ**. The **מ** in this word is not a prefix, but formative of the noun, as in **מַחֲלָקָה** from **חָלַק**. **מִנְחָלָה** occurs as a noun substantive in Ezek. xlviii, 29. The conjunction **ו** prefixed to the word **מִנְחֻלָּתָךְ** affords a presumption in confirmation of the former emendation, since it indicates that the preceding word must have been a noun substantive.

Of these ten emendations, the first only is purely conjectural; and with these alterations the whole passage will run thus :

- 1 חֲטֵאת יְהוּדָה כְּתוּבָה בַּעֲט בְרוֹז בַּצֶּפֶרֶן שְׁמִיר
חֲרוּשָׁה עַל לֹחַ לְבִי וּלְקִרְנוֹת מִזְבְּחוֹתֵיהֶם
- 2 זֹכֶר בְּנֵיהֶם מִזְבְּחוֹתֵיהֶם וְאֲשֵׁרֵיהֶם
עַל עֵץ רַעֲנָן עַל גִּבְעוֹת הַגְּבָהוֹת הָרָדִי בִשְׂרָה :
- 3 חֵילֶךְ וְכָל אוֹצְרוֹתֶיךָ אֵתָן לָבוֹ בְּמוֹתֶיךָ
בְּחֲטֵאתֶיךָ כָּל גְּבוּלֶךָ :
- 4 וְשִׁמְטָה הַיֹּבֵר וּמִנְחֻלָּתָךְ &c.

† The sin of Judah is written with a pen of iron, with a style of adamant ;

Graven on the table of my heart, and upon the horns of their altars :

2 Insomuch that their sons shall remember their altars and their idols,

By the green tree, upon the high hills, the round heaps in the field,

3 Thy substance and all thy treasures I will give up for spoil, thy high places,

On account of thy sin, throughout thy whole border.

4 And thou shalt forfeit thy allotment and thy inheritance which I gave thee,

And I will make thee a slave to thine enemies in a land which thou knowest not.

For the fire which ye have kindled shall burn in my fury for ever.

—“and upon the horns of their altars.” Ahaz “sacrificed to the gods of Damascus, and he made him altars [for that idolatrous worship] in every corner of Jerusalem. And in every several city of Judah he made chapels to burn incense unto strange gods.” 2 Chron. xxviii, 23—25. He shut up the doors of the House of the Lord (*i. e.* of the Holy Place), 2 Chron. xxviii, 24. He removed the altar of burnt-offering from its proper place, and used it for the purposes of divination; 2 Kings xvi, 14, 15. Manasseh also “worshipped all the host of heaven, and he built altars for all the host of heaven, in the two courts of the house of the Lord, and he set a

graven image of an idol in the house of the Lord ; 2 Kings xxi, 3, 5, 7. In the latter part of his reign he repented, and put down the idolatrous worship which he had himself introduced ; 2 Chron. xxxiii, 13—17. But Amon, his son and successor, restored it ; 2 Kings xxi, 19—22 ; 2 Chron. xxxiii, 21—23. The altars erected by these idolatrous kings, and the altar of God itself used for superstitious, perhaps magical rites, and stained with the blood of abominable sacrifices, were monuments of the apostacy of the house of Judah ; and thus “ the sin of Judah was written on the horns of their altars.”

—“ the round heaps in the field,” round piles of wood, occasionally found in the field for the purpose of boiling a magical cauldron. Compare Ezek. xxiv, 5. The images of boiling pots in Ezekiel in the place cited, and in Jer. i, 13, seem to have been suggested by the frequency of some such practice.

—“ thy high places.” That is, thy fortresses, or castles built on eminences. See Blaney’s note from Dr Durell.

Verse 6. —“ like the heath.” —“ like a blasted tree.” Blaney.

Verse 8. —“ by the river ;” rather, “ by the water-course.”

Verse 9. —“desperately wicked;” rather, “incurable.”

11 A קרא hatching what it laid not,

Is he that getteth riches not by right.

Verse 13. —“and they that depart from me shall be written in the earth.” For יסורי, read, with many MSS. of the best note, ויסורי; and render with Blaney,

“And shall be recorded in the earth for revolters.”

Verse 16. —“I have not hastened from being a pastor to follow thee.” Dr Blaney, I believe, has given the true sense; “I have not been in haste to outrun thy guidance.” The metaphor, as he observes, is taken from sheepfeeding, where their shepherd leads them.

—“day, thou knowest:—lips, was right before thee.” Rather, “day. Thou knowest—lips; it was full before thee.”

Verse 18. —“double destruction.” See note, chap. xvi, 18.

CHAP. XVIII.

Verse 4. —“of clay.” For כחמר, read, with many MSS. בחמר.

Verse 14. For ינתשו, two MSS of Kennicott's,

and one of them is the famous No. 1, give ינטשו. Adopting this reading, and taking the verb in Hiphil, I render the whole verse thus:

Shall snow forsake Lebanon for the rock of the field? [*i. e.*

Shall the snow cease to fall upon Lebanon in order to fall upon a common rock?]

Shall strange waters cause the pools to be abandoned which are every where to be met with?

—“strange waters,” מים ורים, *i. e.* waters dug for to a depth, and conveyed in pipes from a distance. —“pools to be met with everywhere.” קרים נוהלים, *fluenta passim obvenientia*. The parallelism would be more exact, if there were authority to prefix מ to מים; for then the verb ינטשו might be taken as in Kal, and the whole rendered thus:

Shall snow forsake Lebanon for the rock of the field?

Shall pools which abound upon the surface be abandoned for strange waters?

Verse 15. —“and they have caused them to stumble.” For ויכשלו, read, with Kennicott’s 1, ויכשלו; “and they have stumbled in their ways, the antient paths,” &c. But for שבילי, read, with many MSS. of the very best note, שביילי.

Verse 21. —“and let their men be put to death.” The English expression *put to death* conveys the notion of a violent death; but the Hebrew words, lite-

rally, “let their men be slain of death,” convey precisely the opposite meaning. For the word מוֹת, as a noun, properly denotes, not the pestilence, as Dr Blaney imagines, but the natural means of death, by disease or decay; or death brought about by such means, rather than by violence. And in this passage, the “slain of death” are they who were to die of natural deaths, as distinguished from those who should “be smitten of the sword in the field.” The force of the original is well expressed by Houbigant: —“mortalitate pereant.” In the English language the passage cannot be better rendered than literally:

And let their husbands be slain of death,

Their young men smitten of the sword in battle.

—“men——young men.” בַּחֲוִירֵיהֶם——אֲנָשֵׁיהֶם.

It is not easy to render the two distinct notions conveyed by these words, as opposed to each other, in the English language, without periphrasis. אֲנָשִׁים

I take to be the married men, past the middle life, and past the best age for military service: בַּחֲוִירִים, the flower of the unmarried youth, in the prime of their vigour.

Verse 23. —“deal thus with them;” better, “deal with them,” without “thus.”

CHAP. XIX.

Verse 1. After יהוה, add אלי. 7 MSS.

Verse 4. עזבוי. Many MSS. and among them 1. נקיים. Many MSS. and among them 1. —“the blood of innocents.”

—“nor the kings of Judah, and have filled”—
For ומלאו, I would read מלאו. —“and [because] the kings of Judah have filled this place with the blood of innocents.”

Verse 5. —“the high places;” rather “chapels.”

Verse 10. אתך. Many MSS. among them 1.

Verse 11. להרפא. Many MSS. among them 1.

Verse 15. מביא. Many MSS.

CHAP. XX.

Verse 5. —“all the strength of this city—labours thereof—precious things thereof.” I think that Dr Blaney has well expounded these three words, חסן, יגיעה, and יקרה. חסן the military strength of the city, her soldiers. יגיעה, its industry, the industrious artisans and mechanics. יקרה, its rank; the honourable and respectable members of the community, not included in the two former classes. See the whole of his note.

Verse 7. “O Lord, thou hast deceived me,” &c.
See Dr Blaney’s excellent note.

—“every one mocketh me.” —“ridicule hath spent its whole force upon me.” Blaney; see his note.

Verse 8. “For since I spake,” &c. Well rendered by Dr Blaney: “For as often as I speak, whether I cry out against violence, or proclaimed devastation, verily the word of Jehovah,” &c.

Verse 10. “For I heard,” &c.; rather, “For I heard the angry muttering of many, of them that were the general dread.” Compare Ps. xxxi, 13.

Verse 11. אָתִי. Many MSS. and good editions.
—“they shall be greatly ashamed,” &c.; rather, “they shall be greatly ashamed, because they prosper not; an everlasting confusion! It shall never be forgotten.”

Verse 14. This and the four following verses Houbigant would introduce between the 6th and 7th. This transposition certainly makes a more orderly and connected arrangement of the whole matter.

Verse 17. For הָרַת, Dr Blaney would read הוֹרַתִּי.
—“so that my mother might have been my grave, even the womb of her that conceived me, for ever.”

CHAP. XXII.

Verse 3. Read אל תנו ואל. Many MSS, and ancient versions, Houbigant, and Blaney.

Verse 4. Read עשות תעשו. Houbigant. ועבריו. 27 MSS, Houbigant, and Blaney.

Verse 11. —“ Shallum the son of Josiah.” In 1 Chron. iii, 15, the sons of Josiah are mentioned in this order: —“ the first-born Johanan, the second Jehoiakim, the third Zedekiah, the fourth Shallum.” Johanan could not be Jehoahaz, because, as Dr Blaney acutely remarks, Jehoahaz was younger than Jehoiakim, as appears from 2 Kings xxiii, 31, 36. It is equally certain that Zedekiah, who was but 21 when he began to reign, was but a boy of 10 years of age when Jehoiakim began to reign, was younger than either Jehoiakim or Jehoahaz. Hence it follows indisputably, that of Josiah’s four sons, Jehoiakim was the second, Jehoahaz the third, and Zedekiah the fourth. Dr Blaney therefore is right in his conjecture that the order of Josiah’s sons is perverted in the aforecited passage of the book of Chronicles, which should run thus: —“ the first-born Johanan, the second Jehoiakim, the third Shallum, the fourth Zedekiah.” Shallum was probably the

original name of Jehoahaz, and it was changed when he became king. See Dr Blaney's note.

Verse 15. —“because thou closest thyself in cedar.” —“because thou frettest thyself in cedar.” Blaney; see his note.

CHAP. XXIII.

Verse 9. “Mine heart within me is broken, because of the prophets.”

“Concerning the prophets,

Mine heart is broken within me;

All my bones,” &c.

Blaney.

Verse 10. I suspect, with Houbigant, that the different branches of this verse are deranged, and that the whole should run thus:

כִּי מִנְאֲפִים מְלֵאָה אֶרֶץ

וְתָהִי מְרוֹצָתָם רָעָה

וּגְבוּרָתָם לֹא כֹן

כִּי מִפְּנֵי אֱלֹהִים אֲבֵלָה הָאָרֶץ

יִבְשׁוּ נְאוֹת מְדָבָר:

Verily the land is filled with adulterers;

And the bent-of-their-will is wickedness,

And their might without right:

Verily because of these things the land mourneth,

The pastures of the wilderness are dried up.

Verse 14. For שָׁבוּ, read, with Houbigant, שׁוּב.

Verse 17. —“unto them that despise me, the Lord hath said”— rather,

“Saying unto those that make light of the word of Jehovah”—

Blaney.

But for אמור, read, with Houbigant, אמרו.

—“unto every one”— For וכל, read, with the antient versions and Blaney, ולכל.

Verse 22. —“and had caused—then they should.” —“then would they have caused—and would.” Blaney.

Verse 23. “How long shall this be in the heart.” For עד מתי הויש בלב, read, with Houbigant, עד מתי. “How long shall there be among my people prophets,” &c.

Verse 29. For כה, I am much inclined to read, with Dr Blaney, כה. “Is not the force of my word like fire,” &c.

Verse 31. —“that use their tongues.” For הלקחים, read, with Houbigant, החלקים. —“that smooth their tongues.”

Verse 32. —“and by their lightness;” rather, “and by their extravagancies.”

Verse 33. —“What burthen.” For את מה משא, read, with the LXX, Vulgate, Houbigant, and Blaney, אתם המשא. —“Ye are the burthen.”

Verse 39. —“ even I will utterly forget you, and I will forsake you.” —“ ego vos oneris instar exportabo, et meo de conspectu eripiam vos,” &c. Houbigant. —“ I will both take you up altogether, and I will cast you off.” Blaney. See Dr Blaney’s note.

CHAP. XXV.

Verse 3. For אשלים, read, with Houbigant, Blaney, and some MSS. השלם.

Verse 7. For הסעסוני, read, with the Masora, many MSS. Houbigant, and Blaney, הכעיסני.

Verse 9. For ואל, read ואת. MSS. Houbigant, Blaney.

—“ I will send and take—and will bring them”—rather, “ I have sent, and taken—and have brought them”— for Nebuchadnezzar had made his first attack when this prophecy was delivered. But at the end of the verse, “ and I will utterly destroy them,” in the future, is right.

Verse 17. —“ and made”— rather, with Houbigant, “ that I might make.”

Verse 23. —“ and all that are in the utmost corners;” rather, with Blaney, “ and all that have their coast insulated.” See chap. ix, 26.

Dr Blaney thinks that the whole country, to which we give the general name of Arabia, is mentioned by the sacred writers under two great divisions, **ערבה** and **קדם**, the West and the East; and that each of these had their subdivisions. **ערבה** comprehended Arabia Petræa, and the parts along the Red Sea, bordering upon Egypt, the territories of the Cushites. **קדם** comprehended Arabia Felix and Arabia Deserta. The inhabitants of Arabia Felix are the people distinguished by the name **קצוצי-פאה**; and those of Arabia Deserta are described by the words **הערב השכנים במדבר**, “The mixed race inhabiting the desert.” See his note.

Verse 25. —“Zimri,” descendants of Zimram, one of Abraham’s sons by Keturah; Zamareni, Plin. lib. vi, § 32. Blaney.

Verse 28. For **שתו תשתו**, read, with Houbigant, **שתות תשתו**.

Verse 34. For **ותפוצותיכם**, read either, with Houbigant, **והתפצותם**, “and ye shall break yourselves;” or **והפוצתיכם**, “and I will break you.”

—“like a pleasant vessel.” Dr Blaney’s conjecture is very plausible, that **חמרה** is a corrupt reading for **חמרה**; “like a vessel of clay.”

CHAP. XXVI.

This seems to have been the first prophecy delivered by Jeremiah in the reign of Jehoiakim. It was certainly prior to that contained in chap. xxv.

Verse 6. הִזְאֵתָהּ, read, with many and the best MSS, הִזְאֵתָהּ. The paragogic ה is a mere barbarism.

—“like Shiloh.” The proper name is written here שִׁלֹה, and in verse 9 שָׁלוֹ; but the orthography of the word, in the best MSS, wherever it occurs, is שִׁילֹה.

Verse 9. For נְבִיָּה, read, with the best MSS, נְבִיאָה.

Verse 19. “Thus might we procure great evil against our souls.” —“But we are procuring great evil against ourselves.”

CHAP. XXXV.

Verse 14. הִקֵּם אֶת דְּבָרִי. An antient MS of Ken- nicott's hath הִקֵּם, the Hiphil of the verb. With this reading, Houbigant's correction of דָּבַר in the singular, for the plural דְּבָרִי, is unnecessary; for the noun is the accusative after the Hiphil verb. See notes on Isaiah xxiii, 13.

CHAP. XXXVI.

Verse 5. —“ I am shut up.” —“ nempe in loco ubi abdiderat se Jeremias, Joachim regem metuens, non in carcere. Nam versu 26, jubet rex ut Jeremias comprehendatur, ‘ et abscondit eum Dominus;’ id est, fecit ut qui absconditus erat, non reperiretur. —Jeremias tum se abscondit, postquam mandatum fecisset scribæ suo Baruch, ut librum, quem dictaverat, audiente populo, recitaret. Nam tum demum regis ira erat metuenda.” Houbigant ad locum.

Verse 23. —“ three or four leaves.” —“ Non difficile est explicare, quales essent illæ paginæ. Nempe tales erant, quales adhuc sunt in membranis, quæ vocantur ‘ Volumina Synagogæ,’ in quibus membranæ consutæ sunt, non una supra alteram, sed una membrana ex latere alterius; quæ leguntur volumine replicando, vel a dexterâ ad sinistram, vel a sinistrâ ad dextram, ita ut tot sint paginæ, quot sunt membranæ.” Houbigant ad locum.

Verse 25. “ Nevertheless—but”— rather, “ Although—yet”—

Verse 32. —“ and there were added besides unto them many like words.” ועוד נוסף עליהם דברים רבים. The verb נוסף is used impersonally;

“an addition was made:” and רבירים is a nominative case exegetic of the addition so expressed by the impersonal passive verb. —“And besides an addition was made unto them, many words like these.”

CHAP. XLV.

Verse 4. —“even this whole land.” Houbigant, upon the authority of the Chaldee, would read ואת כל הארץ לי היא; “for the whole earth is mine.”

CHAP. XXIV.

Verse 1. —“the carpenters and smiths.” —“the artificers and the armourers.” Blaney.

CHAP. XXIX.

The matter of this chapter has evidently suffered disarrangement more or less. The LXX introduce the 15th verse between the 20th and 21st, which is clearly its proper place. Houbigant makes a farther transposition, in which I am inclined to think he is right. He inserts the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th verses between the 9th and 10th. —“Nimirum verus ordo est, ut post versus 8 et 9, in quibus hortatur Jeremias captivos Judæos, ne credant prophetis

suis, qui Babylone vaticinantur ipsos brevi excusuros jugum Chaldæorum, subdat; non modo ipsos non brevi redituros, sed illos etiam qui Jerusalem manserunt perituros, opprobrio fore apud omnes gentes, utque adeo post versus 8 et 9, sequantur versus 16, 17, 18, et 19. Deinde ut post denuntiationem futuræ captivitatis, veniant promissiones de reditu in patriam, de Deo quærendo et inveniando; ut igitur post versum 19 sequantur versus 10, 11, 12, 13, et 14. Denique ut versu 20, Jeremias convertat sermonem ad captivos Judæos, quos alloquitur usque ad finem capitis, et ut memorans id quod dicunt, versus 15, Dominum suscitasse in Babylone prophetas, prænuntiet eorundem interitum prophetarum, utque adeo versum 14 excipiat versus 20, tum versus 15, deinde versus 21, et eos qui sequuntur.” Houbigant ad versus 10.

It is remarked by Dr Blaney, that this chapter evidently contains the substance of two letters written at two different times (compare verse 28 with verses 4 and 5), although the title at the beginning announces but one. The messengers, that carried Jeremiah's first letter, brought back the letters from Shemaiah mentioned in verse 25, and recited in verses 26, 27, 28. These letters from Shemaiah gave

occasion to Jeremiah's second letter, which seems to begin at the 20th verse.

Verse 1. —“unto the residue of the elders.” This residue must be the residue of the elders of the first captivity, carried away in the third or fourth year of Jehoiakim. See Lowth on the place.

Verse 10. —“after seventy years be accomplished at Babylon.” לפי מלאת שבעים שנה; literally, “at the edge of the completion of seventy years in Babylon;” *i. e.* precisely at the completion, &c.

Verse 13. Read, with 21 MSS, Houbigant, and Blaney, תדרשוני.

Verse 14. Read, with 26 MSS, Houbigant, and Blaney, שבותכם.

Verse 16. For אל כסא, read, with 16 MSS, and Blaney, על כסא.

Verse 30. “Then came the word of the Lord;” rather, “Therefore hath the word of Jehovah come.” Blaney.

CHAP. XXX.

Verse 2. For אל ספר, read, with many MSS, על ספר.

Verse 7. For היא, read, with two MSS, הוא. The antecedent is היום.

Verse 8. —“thy neck—thy bonds.” Read, with

the LXX, Houbigant, and Blaney, צוארו and ומוסרתיו, “his neck—his bonds.”

Verse 11. —“and will not leave thee altogether unpunished;” rather, with Queen Elizabeth’s translators, “and not utterly cut thee off.”

Verse 12. For לשברו, Houbigant would read השברו.

Verse 13. —“that thou mayest be bound up.” For למזור, read, with the Syriac and Houbigant, לעזור; “to help thee.”

Verses 14, 15. —“iniquity : because thy sins were increased. 15. Why criest thou” — I would place a full stop at “iniquity,” and place what follows at the beginning of the 15th verse. Thus;

— iniquity.

15 Thy sins were numerous;

Why criest thou, &c.

Since thy guilt was so great, what room is there for complaint?

Verse 16. For שאסיר, read, with many of the best MSS, and Houbigant, שסיר.

“Therefore”— rather “Nevertheless”—

Verse 17. —“because”— rather, with Blaney, “Although”—

Verses 20, 21. “Their children—their congre-

gation——them. Their nobles——of themselves——their governor——of them.” Rather, “His children——his congregation——him. His great one——his ruler——of him.” For Dr Blaney well observes, “that the pronouns in these two verses are of a different number from those in the preceding, as rehearsing different antecedents. The antecedents rehearsed by the pronouns in the 19th verse are the tents and dwelling-places of Jacob, the city and palace mentioned in verse 18; but the antecedent to the pronouns in the 20th and 21st verses is Jacob himself.”

CHAP. XXXI.

Verse 1. Dr Blaney very properly joins the first verse of this chapter to the preceding.

Verse 2. —“found”—rather “hath found”—God’s protection of the Israelites rescued from the Egyptian bondage, in their long journeys in the wilderness, cannot be the thing intended here; for those Israelites were not “relics of the sword.” The prophecy therefore alludes to some circumstances of the final restoration, which will not perhaps be clearly understood till the event takes place.

—“even Israel when I went to cause him to rest.”

Read, with many MSS. and some of the oldest editions, **הלך**; “Israel marching to his rest,” or, to his settlement.

Verse 3. —“of old unto me.” For **לִי**, read, with Houbigant and Castalio, **לִי**. —“Jehovah appeared unto him from afar,” or, hath appeared unto him.

Verse 7. —“among the chief of the nations;” rather, “for the chief,” &c. I agree with Dr Blaney that the chief of the nations is a periphrasis for Jacob or Israel.

—“O Lord, save thy people.” Read, with the LXX and Houbigant, **עָמִי**. —“Jehovah hath saved his people.”

Verse 15. For **אֵינִי**, read, with Houbigant, **אֵינִי**.
17. For **בָּנִים**, read, with the LXX and Houbigant, **בָּנִי**.

Verse 18. —“turn thou me, and I shall be turned —after that I was turned;” *i. e.* restore me, and I shall be restored—after my revolt. See Houbigant’s translation.

Verse 20. “Is Ephraim my dear son? Is he a pleasant child?” —“Malè quidam interpretes ‘nonne;’ quasi affirmat Deus filium dilectum sibi esse Ephraim, cum contrà Deus miretur sua viscera in eo commoveri quasi benevolentia suâ dignus esset.” Houbigant ad locum.

—“ for since I spake against him,” &c. ; rather, “ Verily inasmuch as my word is in him, I will yet call him to remembrance ; upon this account my bowels are moved for him,” &c.

—“ my word is in him, or upon him.” This phrase either denotes simply, that God’s word was passed for Ephraim’s restoration, which should therefore take place notwithstanding Ephraim’s ill desert ; or it denotes some recollection, on the part of Ephraim, of God’s promise, and some general reliance on it. And this seems the better exposition, since Ephraim is clearly introduced as a penitent.

Verse 21. For שמי, שתי, הלכתי, and שבי, many of the best and oldest MSS and editions have שימי, הלכתי, and שובי. At this second שובי a comma should be placed ; and for אלה at the end of the verse, I would read, with Houbigant, עלה.

Return, O virgin of Israel, return,

Come up to thy own cities.

Verse 22. —“ a woman shall compass a man.” —“ femina ambibit virum.” —“ Ita Castalio, verba ipsa exhibens, quem nos (says Houbigant) propterea sequimur, quia lux non affulget.”

Verse 26. This verse seems to have no connection with any thing that follows or precedes. There

is not the least reason to suppose that any part of the preceding prophecy was delivered to the prophet in a dream.

Verse 32. —“ although I was an husband unto them.” See notes on Is. lxii, 4. The Greek language affording no image corresponding to the Hebrew בעל, the LXX in this place were content to express the sense, without attempting to render the image, by the word ἐμελησα, which, by the ignorance of transcribers, not versed in the Hebrew language, passed into ἡμελησα in the Alexandrine Septuagint, and in St Paul’s citation of this prophecy in the Epistle to the Hebrews. In this conjecture I find I concur with Dr Blaney.

Verse 35. —“ which divideth the sea ;” rather, “ which putteth the sea in motion.”

Verse 38. Many of the best and oldest MSS and editions insert ימים after באים.

CHAP. XXVII.

Verse 1. —“ Jehoiakim”— read “ Zedekiah.”

Verse 9. For חלמתיכם, read, with Houbigant, חלמיכם.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Verse 1. Read, with Houbigant,

והיה בשנה הרביעית ממלכת צדקיה מלך יהודה
בשנה ההיא בחדש החמשי :

“And it came to pass in the fourth year of the reign of Zedekiah king of Judah, in that year, in the fifth month”—

Verse 2. For על, the best MSS and editions have עול. 4. Again על for עול.

Verse 8. —“and of evil.” For ולרעה, read, with many MSS, and Houbigant, ולרעב, —“and of famine.”

Verse 13. For מוטת, the best MSS have מטות, or מוטות.

—“thou shalt make.” For ועשית, read, with the LXX, ועשייתי, —“I will make.”

Verse 14. For על, the best MSS have עול, as above. And for ועברוהו, they have ועברו.

CHAP. XXI.

Verse 3. For תאמרן, the best MSS have תאמרו.

Verse 12. For מעלליהם, the best MSS מעלליכם.

Verse 13. —“O inhabitant of the valley and rock of the plain;” rather, “O thou inhabitant of the

recess of the levelled rock." העמיקו לשבת is a phrase used by Jeremiah for retiring into places of difficult access. Hence יִשְׁבֶּת־הָעֵמֶק may be applied to a person that has chosen such a habitation. Hence to the royal house of Judah, whose palace was on the summit of a rock, deemed almost impregnable, levelled by art to receive the foundations of the buildings. Compare Dr Blaney.

Verse 14. —“in the forest thereof.” For ביערה, read, with two MSS, בוערה, —“I will kindle a fire, burning and consuming all around it.”

CHAP. XXXIV.

Verse 1. —“all the cities thereof.” For עריה, read, with the LXX and MS 246, יהודה, —“all the cities of Judah.”

Verse 8. —“after that the king Zedekiah had made a covenant with all the people which were at Jerusalem, to proclaim liberty unto them.”

The covenant was not between the king and the people; but both king and people entered into covenant with God. They bound themselves by solemn rites of federation performed in the temple, to a renewed observance of the Mosaical law, with respect to the year of release. See verses 15 and 18. This

passage therefore should be thus rendered: —“after that the king Zedekiah with all the people which were at Jerusalem had made a covenant.”

—“to proclaim liberty unto them.” לקרא להם ררור. I am persuaded these words are misplaced. As they stand, the pronoun הם has no antecedent. I would insert them between חפשים and לבלתי in the 9th verse, and the whole will run thus: —“had made a covenant, 9. Every one to let his bondman, and every one his bondwoman, an Hebrew, or an Hebrewess, go free, to proclaim liberty unto them, not to exact service of them; every one of a Jew his brother.”

Verse 10. “Now when all the princes——heard——then they obeyed”— rather, “Now they hearkened all the princes and all the people——they hearkened.” To the same effect Dr Blaney.

Verse 11. For ויכבשו, all the best MSS and many old editions have ויכבשום.

Verse 15. For תשבו, the best MSS have ותשובו.

Verse 16. For the first ותשבו, the best MSS have ותשובו; and for the second ותשיבו.

Verse 18. —“before me, when they cut the calf in twain;” rather, “before the calf, which they had cut in twain.” To the same effect Blaney.

Verse 22. For ושרפה, the best MSS have ושרפיה.

CHAP. XXXVII.

Verse 4. For הכלוא, many of the best MSS have הכלוא.

Verse 12. —“to separate himself thence in the midst of the people.” For העם at the end of the verse, I would read העמי. The very next word begins with י, which might easily occasion the omission of the suffix. —“to receive a portion there among his countrymen.”

Verse 19. For ואיו, many of the best MSS have ואיה.

CHAP. XXXII.

Verse 4. For ועיניו, the best MSS have ועיניו.

Verse 10. For ואעיר, MS 89 has ואעיר.

Verse 12. For לעיני כל, some of the best MSS have ולעיני כל.

Verse 23. For ובחרותך, the best MSS ובחרותך.

Verse 30. For כי בני, some of the best MSS have מכעיסים. And for מכעיסים, all the best מכעיסים.

Verse 33. For ולמר in the first instance, read, with Houbigant, ואלמר.

Verse 35. For החטי, the best MSS have החטיא.

Verse 37. For והשבתים, many of the best MSS

in the first instance have **והשיבתים**; and in the second **הושבתים**. The first is the Hiphil of **שוב**, the second of **ישב**.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Verse 2. —“the maker thereof, the Lord that formed it, to establish it.” The pronouns have no antecedent. For the second **יהוה**, Houbigant would read, with the LXX, **הארמה**. —“who made the Earth, who formed it, and keepeth it firm.” Dr Blaney defends the text as it stands, which he expounds thus: “Thus saith Jehovah, who himself is about to do it,” namely, “what he saith.” Few I think will be satisfied with this exposition. Dr Blaney thinks a similarity is to be perceived between this passage and Isaiah xxxvii, 26, “where (he says) the antecedent of the pronoun **ה** is to be sought in the sense of the context. But in Isaiah the context, being searched, readily presents an antecedent for the pronoun, either in the subject matter of Sennacherib’s preceding boast, or in the “desolating of fruitful hillocks and fortified cities” mentioned in the latter part of the same sentence, in which the pronoun stands. But in this passage the sense of the context affords no antecedent for the pronoun.

There is therefore no similarity between this passage and that of Isaiah.

Verse 3. —“and mighty things.” For **ובצרות**, read, with the Chaldee, two MSS, the Bible Minchath Shai, Houbigant, and Blaney, **ונצרות**, —“and hidden things,” *i. e.* things studiously concealed, mysteries.

Verses 4, 5. Something must be wrong at the end of the 4th verse, or the beginning of the 5th. Houbigant's conjecture seems at best precarious.

Verse 6. For **לה**, read **להם**. Read **ורפאתים** with all the best MSS.

Verse 7. For **והשבתי**, read, with many of the best MSS, **והשיבתי**; and for **ובנתים**, read **ובניות**.

Verse 8. For **לכול**, the best MSS have **לכל**.

Verse 9. —“a name of joy.” For **ששון**, read **לששון**. —“for a name, for joy”—

—“fear and tremble.” The verbs **פחד** and **רגז** denote the violent agitations of the body, by excessive passions of any kind, by joy and surprise, as well as by fear, anger, or grief.

—“unto it.” For **לה**, read, with the antient versions, and one MS, **להם**, —“unto them.”

Verse 11. For **מבאים**, many of the best MSS have **מביאים**.

Verse 13. For ער, many of the best MSS have עיר.

Verse 16. —“and this is the name,” &c. —“and this is what he shall be called by her, Jehovah our righteousness.” —“by her,” *i. e.* by Jerusalem, or by the land of Judah.

Verse 20. For יומם, read יום.

Verse 21. —“my ministers.” —“that they shall not minister unto me.” Blaney.

Verse 24. —“thus they have despised my people,” &c. I would read the latter part of this verse thus: ואת עמי ינאצון הגוים מהות עוד לפני המה. “And the Gentiles despise my people as though they were not still before me.” God makes a double complaint, of the despair of the Israelites, and the insult of the Gentiles.

Verse 25. —“If my covenant be not with day and night.” Houbigant’s emendation, בראתי יום, for בריתי יומם, seems plausible; almost necessary. —“If I created not day and night.”

CHAP. XXXVIII.

Verse 2. For הישב, many of the best MSS have הושב.

Verse 3. “Thus saith”—For כה אמר, read, with LXX and Houbigant, כי כה אמר. “For thus saith”—

Verse 4. For מרפא, three MSS and two old editions have מרפה.

Verse 6. וישליכו. Most of the best MSS.

Verse 9. —“ and he is like to die,” &c. —“ for he will die upon the spot for hunger, when there is no longer any bread in the city.” Blaney. And would he not equally have died in any other spot, in that extremity of the scarcity? —“ Itaque interpretandum תחתיו non ibi, quasi in lacu, sed, ibi ubi erat, antequam in lacum mitteretur. וימת non morietur, sed mortuus esset.” Houbigant ad locum.

Verse 16. — יהוה את אשר — Most of the best MSS omit את.

—“ that made us this soul;” rather, “ that hath procured us this respite.” —“ qui fecit ut nunc paulum respiremus.” Houbigant. This conversation probably happened while the main body of the Chaldean army quitted the siege to meet the Egyptians. See Houbigant’s note.

Verse 22. אמרות, or אומרות. All the best MSS. רגליו. Many of the best MSS.

CHAP. XXXIX.

Verse 4. For ויצא, some of the best MSS have ויצאו.

Verse 5. ויעלהו. Four MSS; three of them of the best note.

Verse 7. להביא. One MS.

CHAP. XL.

Verse 1. This 1st verse is certainly an interpolation, or else the prophecy is lost of which it was the title.

Verse 3. הרבר הזה. Many of the best MSS.

Verse 4. יריר. Many of the best MSS.

Verse 5. "Now while he was not yet gone back"—The Hebrew words seem unintelligible.

CHAP. XLI.

Verse 9. —"because of Gedaliah"— For ביר, the LXX seem to have read בור גדול. Archbishop Secker thinks this the true reading. According to this reading, the translation should be thus: "Now the pit wherein Ishmael had cast all the dead bodies of the men whom he had slain, was that great pit which Asa the king had made for fear of Baasha king of Israel; it Ishmael the son of Nethaniah filled with the slain."

Verse 10. —"carried away captive—carried them away captive." The Hebrew verb in both places is

וּשְׁבָה, not וּשָׁב, and renders simply ‘carried away,’ without any implication of captivity or compulsion. It is not true that the people mentioned in this verse were carried away captive by Ishmael. It appears clearly from verse 14, as is well observed by Houbigant, that they were not chained. For וּשְׁבָה in the second clause, some MSS have וּשָׁב, —“rose early in the morning.”

Verse 14.—“cast about, and returned, and went”—“faced about, and came back again.” Blaney. But for שְׁבָה, read שָׁב, or perhaps הָשִׁיב, for the reasons given in the preceding note.

Verse 16. —“whom he had recovered from Ishmael the son of Nethaniah, from Mizpah.” Johanan recovered none from Mizpah. His success was at Gibeon, verse 12. For הָשִׁיב מֵאֵת יִשְׁמָעֵאל, I would read הָשִׁיבֵם יִשְׁמָעֵאל; —“whom Ishmael the son of Nethaniah had carried away from Mizpah.”

CHAP. XLII.

Verse 6. The best MSS and editions have אֶנְחֵנוּ.

Verse 12. —“cause you to return;” rather, with Dr Blaney, “settle you.” Observe that, for וָרַחֵם and וְהָשִׁיב, the LXX read וְאַרְחָם and וְאַשִׁיב; “I will have mercy upon you, and I will settle you.”

Verse 17. For ויהיו כל, read, with Houbigant, ויהיו וכל.

Verse 20. The best MSS and old editions have התעיתם.

CHAP. XLIII.

Verse 11. ובא. Many of the best MSS.

Verse 12. “And I will kindle”—For והצתי, read, with the LXX, the Vulgate, and Houbigant, והציית; “And he shall kindle”—

CHAP. XLIV.

Verse 1. —“Migdol;” perhaps the Magdolus of Herodotus. See Dr Blaney’s note.

Verse 4. —“unto you.” For אליכם, read, with MS 614, Syriac, and Houbigant, אליהם; “unto them.”

Verse 9. —“of their wives.” For נשיי, read, with the LXX, Houbigant, and Blaney, שריו; “of his princes.”

Verse 14. See Dr Blaney’s note upon this verse.

Verse 17. ולהסך. Two MSS.

Verse 19. —“without our men.” The vows of women, by the Levitical law, were not binding, without at least the tacit consent of the father or the husband. See Numb. xxx, 1—16.

—“to worship her;” rather, “to bind her head with a fillet.” See Houbigant. For יהסך near the end of the verse, read, with some of the best MSS, ולהסך.

Verse 25. In this verse I am much inclined to Houbigant's emendation,

נשיכם תדברנה בפיוכם ואתם בידיהן מלאתם

—“your wives have spoken with your mouths, and you by their hands have performed”—

—“your vows.” נסכיכם, three or four MSS; “your libations.”

CHAP. XLVI.

Verse 5. —“turned away back? and their mighty ones are beaten down,” &c. The latter part of the verse answers the prophet's question, concerning the cause of the general rout and disorder of the army. “Wherefore see I these dismayed, put to the rout? Because their mighty ones are beaten down, and flee amain, and face not about,” &c.

Verse 8. כיאר. Many of the best MSS. For אבירה אביר העיר, read, with Houbigant and Blaney, ער.

Verse 9. After ולורים, omit תפשי, with Houbigant and Blaney.

Verse 10. “For”— rather “Truly,” or “But.”

Verse 12. יָחַד. Most of the best MSS.

—“both together.” Who are the two intended by the prophet?

Verse 14. —“shall devour round about thee;” rather, with Blaney, “hath devoured those that are round about thee.”

Verse 15. —“thy valiant men—they—they.” For the plural אַבִּירִים, all the best MSS have the singular אַבִּיר; read, therefore, “thy mighty one—he—him.” The prophet alludes to the late discomfiture of Pharaoh Necho. He was eminently a mighty man. —“qui antea subjecerat omnem regionem ab Ægypto usque ad Euphratem.” Houbigant.

Verse 17. Inexplicable.

Verse 18. —“as Tabor among the mountains, and as Carmel by the sea.” —“Quantum supereminet Thabor cæteros montes, tam superiores erunt Chaldæi Ægyptiis, ‘et sicut Carmelus ad mare,’ ad cujus montis radices frustra insaniunt maris fluctus; sic frustra æstuabunt Ægypti fluctus. Vide versu 8.” Houbigant ad locum.

Verse 20. —“destruction.” קֶרֶךְ, “the gad-fly.” כָּא כָּא. All the good MSS have כָּא כָּא.

Verse 21. יָהִר. All the good MSS.

Verse 22. “The voice thereof shall go forth like a

serpent." For לל, read, with Houbigant, לל; "Her voice shall be a hissing like a serpent." — "notat vocem vulnerati serpentis." Houbigant. Compare the LXX.

—"with axes." I imagine some weapon like the *Σαγαις* or Amazonian battle-axe is meant, which might be the arms of some remarkable part of Nebuchadnezzar's army.

Verse 23. "They shall cut down"—rather "Cut ye down"—

—"though it cannot be searched." —"that it may not be found on searching." Blaney.

Verse 25. —"the multitude of No;" rather, with Blaney, "Ammon of No," *i. e.* the idol of Thebes. —"Ammon of No, the principal deity, and Pharaoh the principal man among the Egyptians, are marked out in the first place as the primary objects of divine visitation." Blaney. See the whole of his learned note.

CHAP. XLVII.

Verse 5. "Askelon is cut off with the remnant of their valley: How long wilt thou cut thyself?" For ענקים, read, with the LXX and Houbigant, ענקים,

(See Joshua xi, 22); and for תתגוררי, read, with some MSS, תתגוררו.

—Ashkelon is destroyed.

O remnant of the giants, how long will ye slash yourselves?

Verse 7. For תשקטי, read, with Houbigant, Blaney, and the antient versions, תשקט.

CHAP. XLVIII.

Verse 1. —“ Misgab is confounded and dismayed;” rather, with Blaney, “ It is confounded, the high fortress, and broken down.”

Verse 2. “ There shall be no more praise of Moab; in Heshbon they”— rather,

Moab shall no more have glorying in Heshbon:

They—

See Blaney and Houbigant.

Verse 5. —“ the enemies have heard a cry of destruction.” צרי is the plural, צרים in regimine; therefore צרי צעקת שבר is “ heralds of a cry of destruction;” i. e. heralds giving the alarm aloud.

“ Verily on the steep of Heronaim they have heard the heralds proclaiming approaching destruction.”

Compare Is. xiii, 8.

Verse 6. —“ the heath; rather, “ a blasted tree,” Blaney.

Verse 7. יחרו. Most of the best MSS.

Verse 12. —“wanderers that shall cause him to wander”— Blaney is right: “tilters that shall tilt him down”— The image of a cask is pursued. See Dr Blaney’s note.

Verse 15. For שרר, read, with six MSS, שורר; and render, with Blaney,

The spoiler of Moab and her cities is come up,

And the choice of his young men are gone down to slay.

Verses 26, 27. In the 27th verse, for בנגנים נמצאת, I would read, with Houbigant, בנגנים נמצאת. But between these two words I would place the כי which we find in the present text between דבריו תתנורר. The latter part of the 27th verse, with these emendations, will stand thus:

אם בנגנים בו נמצאת

כי מרי דבריו תתנורר;

And these two verses may be thus rendered:

26 Make ye him drunken;

For Moab magnified himself, and clapped his hands

In his vomit against Jehovah;

But he himself shall be made a derision.

27 Hath not Israel been a derision unto thee?

Wast thou not found among them that made songs upon him?

Verily for the redundance of thy words thou shalt speedily be removed.

—“speedily be removed.” See Lowth upon the place, and Parkhurst’s Lexicon, נִר, xi.

30 I, saith Jehovah, know his fury,
That it exceeds the proportion of his strength,
Nor is his performance answerable.

Compare Is. xvi, 6.

Verse 31. For יִהְיֶה, read, with MS 180, and Houbigant, אִהְיֶה; and in the following verse omit ים between עַר and יַעֲזִיר, with MSS 72, 93, and Blaney; and render thus,

For the men of Kir-Hares I will make a moaning.

32 With weeping I will weep for Jazer;

For thee [too] O vine of Sibmah,

Thy luxuriant branches extended across the sea,

They reached to Jazer.

—“across the sea,” *i. e.* the Asphaltite lake, in the south-west extremity of Moab’s territory.

—“to Jazer,” a city on the northern border. There was no sea of Jazer. See Dr Blaney’s learned note.

Verse 33. Read, with the Syriac, the Chaldee, and Blaney, לֹא יִדְרֹךְ הָדָר.

The treader shall not tread,

The shouting shall be no shouting.

Verse 34. “From the cry,” &c.; rather, “The cry of Heshbon [reaches] unto Elealeh.”

Verse 35. —“him that offereth in the high places;” rather, “him that goeth up to the chapel.”

Verse 45. —“and the crown of the head;” rather, “and the capitol.” See Blaney.

CHAP. XLIX.

Verse 1. —“their king;” rather, “Milcom,” the proper name of the principal idol of the Ammonites. See 1 Kings xi, 5.

Verse 2. —“then shall Israel be heir unto them that were his heirs”— I cannot think that this relates to the successes of Judas Maccabæus in his wars with the Ammonites. For, besides that the war here mentioned was Nebuchadnezzar’s war (see ch. xxvii, 3), all the calamities threatened in this prophecy were certainly to take place before the restoration promised in verse 6, and mentioned as the termination of those calamities. But inasmuch as the Ammonites were captivated by Nebuchadnezzar, and were in possession of their country again in the time of Judas Maccabæus, their restoration from captivity must have taken place before the time of Judas Maccabæus. His victories therefore were subsequent to that restoration, and consequently fall quite without the era of this prophecy, which ex-

tends only from the captivation of the Ammonites by Nebuchadnezzar, to their restoration from that captivity.

Verse 3. —“ their king,” as before, “ Milcom.” For יחריו at the end of the verse, the best MSS have יחרו.

Verse 4. —“ valleys, thy flowing valley.” For וב, which certainly has no meaning in this place, Houbigant would read ב; —“ valleys? Thy valley is spoiled”—

—“ saying.” In this place, Dr Blaney, upon the authority of two MSS, and three of the oldest editions, inserts האמרה בלבבה; —“ that saith in her heart.” But instead of making this addition in the original, I would expunge the word “ saying” in the translation. The prophecy unexpectedly takes the form of a dialogue. The prophet addressing himself to the nation of the Ammonites personified, puts the question,

Wherefore gloriest thou in valleys?

Thy valley is pillaged, O refractory daughter,

Glorying in thy treasures.

The nation, in the person of the refractory daughter, replies by a question put with confidence to the prophet:

Who can come unto me?
i. e. Who will be powerful enough to invade my
 country and execute thy threats? The prophet an-
 swers again,

Behold I will bring a terror upon thee,
 Saith the Lord Jehovah of hosts.

Verse 5. —“right forth.” —“Before it,” *i. e.*
 before the fear. Blaney.

Verse 7. —“is their wisdom vanished?” —“Hath
 their wisdom overshot itself?” Blaney.

Verse 8. העמיקו. All the best MSS, and many old
 editions. פקדתי. MS 4.

Verse 11. “Leave thy fatherless children,” &c.
 Dr Blaney’s emendations seem unnecessary. The
 passage as it stands urges the necessity of precipi-
 tate flight. “It is in vain to think about your wo-
 men and children, saith Jehovah to the Edomites.
 No measures you can take for their security will be
 of the least avail. Shift for yourselves, and leave
 them for me. There is no hope for them but in my
 providential care of the helpless and the innocent.”

Verse 12. For שתי ישתו, many good MSS have
 שתה ישתו.

Verse 15. MS 1, and three more, omit כי.

Verses 15, 16. —“despised among men. Thy

terribleness hath deceived thee, and the pride of thine heart.” For

בווי בארם :

תפלצתך השיא אתך זרן לך

I would read

בווי בארמת פלצתך :

השיא אתך זרן לך

Despised in the countries which dreaded thee.

16 The pride of thine heart hath deceived thee.

—“ the countries which dreaded thee.” ארמת
פלצתך, literally, ‘ the lands of thy trembling.’ Ob-
serve, that תפלצת is nowhere else found as a noun.

Verse 16. —“ in the clefts of the rock.” —“ with-
in the incirclings of the rock.” Blaney.

Verse 19. Nothing can be made of this verse as it stands. For ארגיעה (which I take to be a verb), I would read ארגיעהו, with the masculine instead of the feminine suffix ; or without either suffix, ארגיע, which is the reading of one MS. For מעליה, I would read עליה, which seems to have been the reading of the Vulgate. For אפקר, I would read, with the LXX and Houbigant, יפקר ; and for יעירני, with many of the best MSS and old editions, I would read יועירני. With these emendations, the whole verse might be thus rendered :

Behold, like a lion, from the swelling of Jordan,

A mighty one shall come up against the fold.

Yes : I will rouse him and set him on upon her.

And who is the stout youth that shall have charge of her ?

For who is like me ? And who will give me the meeting ?

And who is that shepherd that can stand before me ?

Verse 20. For יסחבום צעירי, read, with Houbigant and Blaney, יסחבו מצעירי ; and for ניהם, read, with many of the best MSS, נויהם.

Surely the little ones of the flock shall be worried ;

Their habitation shall be made a ruin over them.

Verse 25. For אין לא עובה עיר תהלה, Houbigant would read אין אעובה עיר תהלתי. I would make a farther correction, אין אעוב העיר תהלתי. “How shall I leave the city of my praise, the town of my joy ?”

Verse 26. “Therefore”—rather “Surely”—

Verse 28. —“Kedar—and the kingdoms of Hazor.” The two races of Arabs, sprung from different stocks : Kedar, the descendants of Ishmael ; Hazor, the descendants of Joktan. Gen. x, 26—30. See Dr Blaney’s learned note.

—“kingdoms.” It appears from Strabo, that Arabia Felix was divided into many petty sovereignties : lib. xvi, p. 768. לממלכות חצור therefore is in-

judiciously rendered by Houbigant “*ad regnum Asor*” in the singular number.

Verse 30. —“a purpose against you.” עלִיכֶם, all the best MSS and the oldest editions.

Verse 31. —“the wealthy nation,” or, “nation that is at ease.” —δια δε την ἀφθονίαν των καρπων ἀγροὶ καὶ ῥαθυμοὶ τοὺς βίους εἰσιν οἱ ἄνθρωποι. Strabo, speaking of the Sabæans, lib. xvi, p. 778.

—“which have neither gates nor bars.” Strabo, however, describes the cities in Arabia Felix as adorned with magnificent temples and palaces, and the houses as highly ornamented and sumptuously furnished; p. 768, B. and 778, D. The want of gates and bars therefore is to be understood of the want of fortifications, and the neglect of the means of securing their private houses against robbers, not as describing the life of Scenites.

Verse 32. —“them that are in the utmost corners.” —“them that inhabit the insulated coast.”

Verse 34. —“Elam.” Elam and Persia were distinct kingdoms, till they became united under the government of Cyrus. See Dr Blaney’s learned note.

Verse 36. הַרְיוֹחַת, MS 1, with all the best MSS, and the oldest editions. For יְבוּא, eight MSS have

יבא; but the greater number, and the best, יבא. עילם, many of the best MSS.

Verse 37. כלותי, MS 1, with many of the best MSS, and the oldest editions.

Verse 39. אשיב, many of the best MSS. שבות, many of the best MSS.

CHAP. L.

Verse 4. For הלוך ובכו ילכו, Houbigant would read הלוך ילכו ובכו.

Verse 6. Read, with the Masora, many good MSS, and Houbigant, שובבום.

Verse 8. For יצאו, read, with many best MSS, יצאו.

Verse 11. Read, with many good MSS, and the Masora, תפושו, תעלו, תשמחו, and תצהלו.

—“because ye are grown fat as the heifer at grass, and bellow as bulls;” rather, “because ye frisk about as the heifer at grass, and neigh like horses.”

Verse 12. —“behold the hindermost of the nations shall be a wilderness;” rather, with Blaney, “behold her the last of the nations, a wilderness,” &c.

Verse 15. —“her foundations.” —“her battlements.” Blaney.

Verse 17. —“hath broken his bones.” —“hath picked him to the bone.” Blaney.

Verse 21. —“Merathaim—Pekod.” I have not the least doubt that these two Hebrew words are the proper names of countries: whether the Mardi and Bactria, as Grotius imagined, may deserve inquiry. The whole verse I would render thus;

Against the land of Merathaim.

Come up against it, and against the inhabitants of Pekod,

O sword; and make utter destruction after them, saith Jehovah,

And do according to all that I have commanded thee.

Verse 26. —“from the utmost border;” rather, “from every quarter.”

—“her storehouses.” —“her fattening stalls.” Blaney.

Verse 29. “Call together the archers;” rather, “Muster many,” or, “Muster mighty ones.”

Verse 35. הַכְּשָׁדִים, MS 1, and six more.

Verse 36. —“liars,” impostors, or conjurors.

Verses 44, 45. See chap. xlix, 19, 20.

CHAP. LI.

Verse 1. —“and against them that dwell in the midst of them that rise up against me.” Castalio and Houbigant take לְבִקְמִי for a proper name of the

land of Chaldea. Not a proper name in common use, but invented by the prophet, as declarative of the moral character of the people, “cor infestorum meorum,” the very seat of irreligion. —“and against the inhabitants of Labcomi.”

Verse 3. “Against——brigandine.” Most of the best MSS, and three editions, omit the second ידרר. I would read,

אליה ידרר הדרר קשתו

ואליה יתעל בסרינו

At her let him aim, that aimeth the bow;

At her let him spring in his armour.

יתעל, ‘saltu impetum faciat, insultet.’ The reduplicate עלל in Hithpael is used for the leap or spring of the male upon the female. See Gen. xxxi, 10, 12; Judges xix, 25. Castalio renders this passage as if he had thought of the same emendation.

5 כי לא אלמו ישראל מאלהיו

ויהורה מיהוה צבאות Dr Durell.

Verse 8. —“are mad.” —“stagger about.”

Verse 11. —“gather the shields;” rather, “fill the quivers.” LXX, Vulgate, Castalio, Houbigant, Blaney.

Verse 12. —“upon,” rather “against, or, before.” See Dr Blaney’s note.

Verse 13. —“and the measure of thy covetousness;” rather, “and the confirmation of thy ruin.”

Verse 19. —“and Israel.” For *ושבט*, many good MSS have *וישראל שבט*.

Verse 20. “Thou art,” rather “Thou hast been.” And “will I break,” and “will I destroy,” should be “I have broken,” and “I have destroyed,” in every instance in which either phrase occurs to the end of the 23d verse. God speaks to the Babylonian empire: “Thou hast been a weapon in my hand to execute judgment upon the disobedient.”

Verse 24. “And I will render”— rather, “But I will render”—

Verse 27. —“as the rough caterpillars.” *סמך*, in the Arabic language, signifies what devours the grass, any thing of a brown colour, any thing of a long shape. See Castell. In any one of these senses it may be applied to the caterpillar or locust.

Verse 28. —“the kings of the Medes.” For *מלכי*, read, with the LXX and Blaney, *מלך*; “the king of Media.”

Verse 31. —“at one end;” rather, “on every side.”

Verse 32. —“the passages are stopped;” rather, with Dr Blaney, “the passages are surprised.”

—“the passages,” the entrances into the city from the river side. See Dr Blaney’s note; or Herodotus, lib. i, c. 191.

—“the reeds.” For **האגמים**, Dr Blaney would read **האלמים**; “the porches.” His objection to the text as it stands is strong; and his argument in support of his emendation, learned and ingenious. See his note.

Verse 35. “The violence done to me and to my flesh”— “My wrongs and my mortal wounds”—

Verse 39. —“that they may rejoice;” rather, “that they may be stupified.”

Verse 43. Two MSS omit the second **ארץ**, and the omission improves the construction.

Verse 44. —“yea, the wall of Babylon shall fall.” —“Videat lector an non legendum sit **בל** potius, quam **בבל**, ut intelligantur mœnia templi Bel.” Houbigant.

Verse 55. This 55th verse is to be taken in connection both with the 54th the next preceding, and the 56th the next following. I would place a full stop at **ממנה**; and for **יהמו**, I would read, with one MS, **יהמון**. And then the whole may be thus rendered:

54 A sound of a cry from Babylon!

Of great destruction from the land of Chaldea!

55 For Jehovah is spoiling Babylon,
 And making destruction in her. A great sound!
 And a roaring of their billows as of mighty waters!
 Their sound produceth a confused uproar,

56 For the spoiler is come, &c.

—“their billows,” the billows of the Babylonians,
i. e. their confused tumultuous multitude.

—“for the Lord God of recompenses shall surely
 requite;” rather,

For a God of retribution is Jehovah,

He surely will requite.

Archb. Secker.

Verse 58. —“and the people shall labour in vain,
 and the folk in the fire.” —“and the peoples shall
 have laboured for very vanity, and the nations mere-
 ly for the fire.” —“atque ita laboraverint incassum
 populi, et nationes igni se defatigaverint.” Castalio.
 And to the same effect the Vulgate and Houbigant.

Verse 59. —“a quiet prince.” —“Seraiah car-
 ried a present.” Blaney.

Verse 64. —“and they shall be weary.” Not in
 the LXX.

CHAP. LII.

Verse 3. For על אף, read, with Houbigant, על פי.
 (see 2 Kings xxiv, 3), and place a full stop at פניו.

3. “Surely according to the commandment of Jehovah it came to pass (that is, all things fell out) upon Jerusalem and upon Judah, till he had cast them out from his presence.

4. “And Zedekiah rebelled against the king of Babylon. So it came to pass in the ninth year,” &c.

—“upon Judah.” All the best MSS read either *בִּיהוּדָה* or *וּבִיהוּדָה*.

Verse 11. *וַיָּבִיאוּהוּ*, many of the best MSS.

Verse 15. —“certain of the poor of the people.” The words *וּמִדְּלוֹת הָעָם* are not found at the beginning of this verse in MS 84. They seem indeed to produce a sense of the whole inconsistent with what is said in the following verse, and were for that reason rejected by Castalio.

—“and the rest of the multitude.” For *וְהָאֲמֹן*, Houbigant and Blaney, upon the authority of the parallel text (2 Kings xxv, 11), and three MSS, would read *וְהָרֵמֶן*. But see Parkhurst’s Lexicon, *אֲמֹן*, iv.

Verse 20. —“bulls that were under the bases.” The bulls were not under any bases. The sea stood immediately upon the bulls. For *תַּחַת הַמִּכְנוֹת*, read, with Houbigant, *תַּחַת הַיָּם וְהַמִּכְנוֹת*; “bulls that were under the sea, and the bases”—

—“ the brass of all these vessels was without weight.” Dr Blaney reads לנחשת מכל; “ the brass [that came] from all these vessels.” See his note.

Verse 21. —“ a fillet—did compass it;” rather, “ a line—measured it round.” Blaney.

Verse 23. —“ on a side.” —“ towards every wind.” Blaney. See his ingenious note. But compare Parkhurst's Lexicon, רח, II.

Verse 26. ויולד, many good MSS.

Verse 31. הכלא, or הכלוא, most of the best MSS and old editions.

Verse 32. המלכים, many of the best MSS and old editions.

Verse 33. חייו, MS 1, and all the best.

LAMENTATIONS.

CHAP. I.

Verse 3. “Judah is gone into captivity”—rather, “Judah is removed”—*i. e.* is migrated. See Dr Blaney’s note.

Verse 7. —“and of her miseries.” —“and of her abasement.” Blaney. But for **ימי**, read, with Houbigant, **בימי**.

—“her Sabbaths;” rather, “her captivation,” from the root **שבה**. For **היו מימי**, MS 4 has **היו לה מימי**. For **ראוה צרים**, Dr Blaney would read **ראו הצרים**; a very probable conjecture.

Verse 8. **לנרה**, many of the best MSS.

Verse 10. **צוית**, eight MSS.

Verse 13. —“it prevaieth against them;” rather, “and made it to sink in.” See LXX, Houbigant, and Blaney.

Verse 14. For בִּירִי in the first line of this tristich, the LXX seem to have read בִּירִי. With this emendation, the two first lines may be thus rendered:

He hath been vigilantly observant of my transgressions; they
are twined about my hands,

They are laid upon my neck: he maketh my strength to
stumble.

That is, by laying on this heavy load of the punishment of my transgressions he makes me to stumble, in my full strength.

The following line is very obscure. Dr Blaney, dwelling on the image of a person stumbling and falling forward, under a load upon his back, which exceeds his utmost strength, renders it thus:

Jehovah hath cast me upon my hands, I am unable to rise up.

This is certainly very good sense: yet it is hard to conceive that so familiar a phrase as נתן בִּיר should be used in so uncommon a sense. From the version of the LXX, it may be suspected that some word is lost after בִּירִי.

Verse 15. —“hath called an assembly against me.” —“hath proclaimed a set time against me, for crushing my young men.” —ἐκάλεσεν ἐπ’ ἐμε καιρον του συντριψαι. LXX. —“indixit diem contra me.” Houbigant.

—“hath trodden the virgin, the daughter of Judah, as in a wine-press.”

“Hath trodden the wine-vat, in the virgin daughter of Judah.”

Blaney.

That is, made a dreadful carnage in Jerusalem. See Dr Blaney's note.

Verse 20. —“at home there is as death.” —“intus est imago mortis.” Houbigant.

Verse 21. —“thou wilt bring the day.” —“ad-duc diem.” Houbigant. I cannot understand how **הבאת** can be either simply a future tense, or an imperative mood. The LXX and the Vulgate both render it as a preterite indicative. I observe however that MS 125 has a rasure after the word **הבאת**: and another MS (181) of great note, for **הבאת**, has **הבאתה**; and connecting this with the following word, the reading of that MS will be **הבאתהיום**: and the same is likely to have been the reading of MS 125 before the erasure was made in it. Hence I should conjecture that the true reading may have been **הביא את היום**.

Bring the day that thou hast announced, and they shall be like me.

Or perhaps the text as it stands may be thus expounded: “Thou hast brought the day which thou

hast announced, and they are become like me.” That is, when thou shalt have brought the day which thou hast announced, then they shall be like me. If this be a just exposition of the text as it stands, this maxim may be raised from it, which deserves examination; ‘The preterite tense, when it is followed by the future of another verb with ך prefixed, has the force of the second future of the Latins.’

CHAP. II.

Verse 2. —“he hath polluted”— rather, “he hath sorely wounded”—

Verse 4. —“slew all that were pleasant to the eye.” Dr Blaney, upon the authority of the Chaldee and Bishop Lowth, between the words ויחרג כל inserts כל נער; “slew every youth, all that were desirable to the eye.”

Verse 6. “And he hath violently taken away his tabernacle, as it were of a garden.” —“He hath also done violence to the garden of his own hedging.” Blaney. This interpretation deserves attention.

—“he hath destroyed his places of the assembly;” rather, “he hath spoiled his stated feast.” For מעדו, I read, with 60 MSS and one edition, מועדו.

—“ the Lord hath caused the solemn feasts and Sabbaths to be forgotten in Zion ;” rather, with Dr Blaney, “ Jehovah hath forgotten in Zion the solemn feast and the Sabbath.”

Verse 11. “ My liver”— See Dr Blaney’s note.

Verse 13. “ What thing shall I take to witness for thee?” For *מה אעירך*, Houbigant would read *אחירך*; “ How shall I riddle thee?” “ Quonam ego te ænigmatæ adumbrabo?” I very much doubt whether any such use of the verb *חיר* can be justified. But the received reading is certainly very obscure.

—“ thy breach is great like the sea.” —“ ‘ The breach,’ or wound, which Jerusalem had received, is, by an hyberbole, said to be a great deep, or wide, ‘ like the sea,’ which is as it were a breach in the Earth.” Dr Blaney on the place. The hyperbole is indeed so bold, as to give some colour of probability to Houbigant’s conjectural emendation of the beginning of the verse.

Verses 16, 17. Houbigant accounts for the transposition of these stanzas, and that of the corresponding stanzas in the two following chapters, in a manner very natural. They should be restored to the natural order. The sense is not at all improved by the inversion of it; which is an argument that it is

an accidental derangement, not of the intention of the author.

Verse 18. “ Their heart cried unto the Lord, O wall of the daughter of Sion, let tears run down”— This passage is unquestionably corrupt. If they cried unto the Lord, how is it that their exclamation is addressed to the wall? And what sort of poetry is it, that introduces a distressed people exhorting the wall of the town to weep without intermission day and night? Dr Blaney thinks he gets over all this difficulty by changing חומת into חמת, upon the authority of four MSS, of which one, he observes, is pretty antient. Then he renders,

Their heart cried out, before Jehovah, with fervency, O
daughter of Sion,

Let tears run down, &c.

Whose heart cried out? The heart of those, says Dr Blaney, who are said to have made the foregoing remarks concerning the distressed condition of Jerusalem, namely, the passengers; verse 15. But besides the extravagance of this conceit, that an outcry of pity is raised in this verse, from the very same persons who insult and deride in the preceding verses, neither the noun חמה, nor the verb חם, from which the noun is derived, are ever used to

denote the fervency of pious or virtuous affections. The noun חמה, or *in regimine* חמת, occurs 124 times in the Bible, exclusive of the passages in which it signifies either a father-in-law, or a wall, or a pitcher. In four of these passages, it signifies the inflammatory venom of a serpent;¹ in one, the poison of poisoned arrows;² in five, a hot intoxicating potion;³ for although in three⁴ of these five it is rendered anger or fury, yet it is properly the divine judgments represented under the image of an intoxicating drink. In one, it signifies either impatience or anxiety;⁵ and in one, the rage of a wild beast.⁶ In four, the Sun;⁷ in two, the heat of the Sun.⁸ In the remaining 106, it signifies the extreme heat of anger. The verb חם or חמם is never applied to any moral heat; but that of anger, the worst passions, or intoxication.

¹ Deut. xxxii, 24, 33. Ps. lviii, 5; cxi, 4.

² Job vi, 4.

³ Is. li, 17, 22. Jer. xxv, 15. Hos. vii, 5. Habb. ii, 15.

⁴ Is. li, 17, 22. Jer. xxv, 15.

⁵ Ezek. iii, 14.

⁶ Dan. viii, 6.

⁷ Cant. vi, 10. Is. xxiv, 23; xxx, 26 bis.

⁸ Job xxx, 28. Ps. xix, 7.

I observe that MS 244, which in age is very little inferior to Dr Blaney's pretty antient one, has בת twice, which suggests to me this correction :

צעק לבם אל יהוה בית חומת בת ציון

Their heart cries unto Jehovah within the wall of the daughter of Sion ;

Pour down tears, &c.

In the preceding verses the prophet has described the taunts of enemies and strangers ; now he proceeds to the situation and behaviour of the sufferers themselves. " Their heart cries"—— Similar expressions occur in Is. xv, 5 ; Jer. xlviii, 36 ; Psalm lxxxiv, 2.

—" let not the apple of thine eyes cease." —" the daughter of thine eye stand still." —" I here understand the tear, not the pupil or apple of the eye, (says Dr Blaney). The tear may with great propriety and elegance be called the daughter of the eye, from which it issues." I believe he is right. See the whole of his note.

Verse 20. —" their fruit." Dr Blaney's emendation פרי רחם, for פרים, is very probable ; " the fruit of the womb."

—" children of a span long." עללי טפחים, " little

ones dandled on the hands." Dr Blaney. See his note.

Verse 22. —“those that I have swaddled;” rather, “dandled,” or “fostered.”

CHAP. III.

Verse 4. —“hath he made old;” rather, with Blaney, “he hath brought to decay.”

Verse 5. —“with gall and travail.” Travail or fatigue is not well joined with gall. For וחלאה, Castalio therefore proposes ולענה; “with gall and wormwood.” See verse 19.

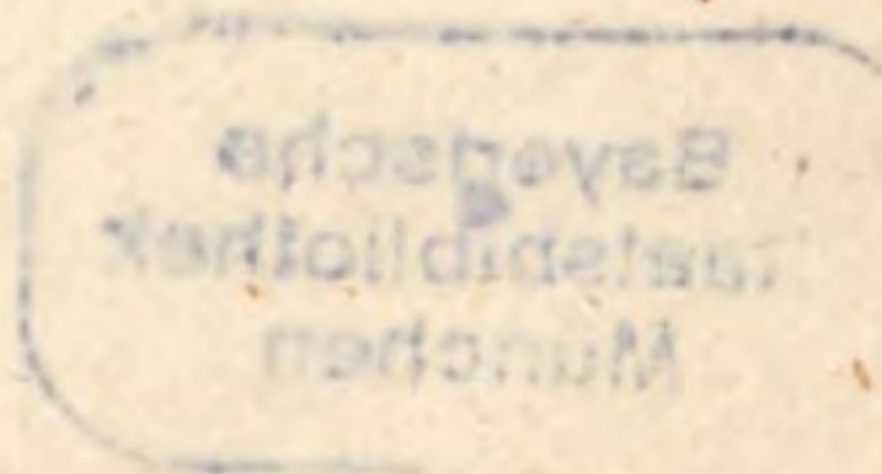
Verse 8. סתם, MS 1, and many of the best.

Verse 14. —“to all my people.” —“to all the peoples.” Bishop Lowth, who conceives that this third elegy is spoken by a chorus of Jews, took עמי for an instance of the construct form used for the absolute.* But many good MSS read עמים, and some few העמים.

Verse 17. “And thou hast removed my soul far off from peace;” rather, “And my soul was removed far off from peace.” Blaney.

Verse 18. —“perished from the Lord.” —“pe-

* Prælect. xxxii, p. 301, not. 8.



ished, of Jehovah.” —“ Deo sic volente.” Houbigant.

Verse 19. “ Remembering mine and my misery, the wormwood and gall.”

This line is well rendered by Dr Blaney :

“ The remembrance of mine affliction and mine abasement is wormwood and gall.”

Except in the change of the word misery into abasement, he has chosen the word ‘ abasement ’ as exactly rendering the word *מרירי* of the Masoretic text, to which he most injudiciously adheres, in preference to Castalio’s emendation, *מרירי*, which is evidently followed by our translators, and is necessary to the parallelism of the line. See Houbigant’s note upon the passage.

Verse 20. Excellently rendered by Dr Blaney :

“ My soul cannot but remember, and sinketh within me.”

Verse 21. “ This I recall ”— namely, the religious maxim contained in the two first lines of the ensuing stanza.

Verses 22, 23. —“ because his compassions fail not. 23. They are new,” &c.

I agree with Dr Blaney that the word *רחמי*, or rather *רחמי*, for such is the reading of 84 MSS, belongs to the 23d verse. Read therefore,

כלו : ————— 22

חַרְשִׁים רַחֲמֵי לְבָקָרִים &c. 23

22 It is of the mercies of Jehovah that we are not consumed,
verily they are inexhaustible!

23 New are his compassions every morning, &c.

Verse 26. —“ It is good that a man should both
hope and quietly wait,” &c. Rather, with Dr Blaney,

“ He is gracious, therefore let him wait with silent hope,” &c.

“ He,” that is Jehovah is gracious; “ therefore let
him (the man) wait,” &c. It is some confirmation
of this rendering that one MS repeats יהוה after טוב,
at the beginning of this line. For ויחיל, 13 MSS
have ויחל.

Verse 27. “ It is good for a man that he bear”—

“ He is gracious unto a man when he beareth”— Blaney.

עיל, many of the best MSS.

Verses 28—30. “ He sitteth——and keepeth——
because he hath borne— 29. He putteth— 30. He
giveth——he is filled”—

28. “ Let him sit——and keep——when it is laid—
29. Let him put— 30. Let him give——let him be
filled”— To this effect Castalio, who in this is fol-
lowed by Dr Blaney.

Verses 31—33. The reason of the advice given in

the preceding stanza. In verse 32, most of the best MSS have חסריו.

Verses 34—36. Houbigant imagines that the word איש has been lost out of the first line of this triplet, immediately after the first word לרכא; and this lost word he makes the common subject of the verbs רכא, הטות, עות, and the antecedent of the suffixed pronoun רגליו. The conjecture would be highly probable, were it not that the second line furnishes the common subject of these verbs, and the antecedent of the pronouns in the noun גבר, which has been mistaken, by all interpreters, either for a genitive after the noun משכט, or for an accusative after the verb הטות. But the true order of construction I take to be

לרכא גבר כל אסירי ארץ תחת רגליו &c.

I take the whole stanza as an interrogation, and I render the whole thus:

34 When the powerful man crusheth under his feet all the prisoners of the earth,

35 When he turneth aside judgment before the face of the most High,

36 When he subverteth a man in his cause; doth not Jehovah see?

Thus taken, this stanza seems best to connect with

what precedes and what follows. In stanzas 2 and 3 the prophet recommends resignation to the Divine Will under affliction. In stanza 4, he enforces this advice by the consideration of the certainty of final mercy. In this stanza, 5, he enters upon the difficult question, of the success of the wicked even in their oppression of the righteous. And in stanza 6, he teaches that all this is subject to the controul of Providence; that nothing either good or bad happens to any man but by his appointment; and that the demerit of the very best ought to silence all complaint. Think ye, says the prophet (stanza 7), that when the poor is oppressed by power, or defrauded of his right by influence, such things happen through the inattention of Providence to human affairs and human actions? Far otherwise. Nothing good or bad happens without God. If the wicked prosper even in their schemes of persecution, it is because God makes even the wickedness of man the instrument of his righteous judgment. And since every man is guilty with respect to God, no one, however he may be wronged by his neighbour, hath a right to complain of a dispensation, by virtue of which, whoever suffers, suffers only for his faults; especially when the whole will terminate in favour

of those who bear the present discipline with resignation.

35. "When he turneth aside judgment before the face of the most High." —" 'Invertere jus hominis in conspectu supremi,' in judicio: nam Deus adest in judicantibus." Castalio. When judgment is perverted, the whole iniquity of the business, the perjury of the suborned witness, the art of the dishonest pleader, the wilful injustice of the corrupted judge, however it may escape the observation of man, is open to the inspection of the Most High. The crime is committed in the sight of God, openly with respect to him, however concealed from the sight of man.

36. For ארני here, as in most other places, many of the best MSS have יהיה. But perhaps for לא ראה יהיה, it were better to read יהיה לא ראה.

Verse 43. "Thou hast covered with anger"—rather, "Thou hast covered thyself in thine anger." The same thing is said in plainer terms in the following line. I think there is somewhat of allusion to the pillar of the Shechinah in the wilderness, which was a cloud and darkness to the Egyptians, the objects of God's anger, at the same time that it was light to his peculiar people. See Exod. xiv, 20.

Verses 46—51. The γ and ϕ stanzas may be restored to their proper places without any detriment to the sense.

Verses 56, 57. In these two last lines of the κ stanza, I would follow what seems to have been the reading of the LXX, which differs indeed from the received reading only in the division of the lines and the order of the words :

56 קולי שמעת אל תעלם אונך לשועתי :

57 קרבת לרוחתי ביום אקראך אמרת אל תירא :

56 Thou hast heard my voice ; stop not thine ear against my cry.

57 Thou hast [heretofore] drawn near to my deliverance in the day when I called upon thee ; thou hast said, Fear not.

לרוחתי. — εἰς τὴν βοήθειάν μου. LXX. They render the masculine רוח by βοήθεια in other places. See Is. xxxi, 3 ; Esth. iv, 14.

Verse 62. —“and their device ;” rather, “and their muttering.” Blaney.

Verse 65. —“sorrow of heart ;” rather, “infatuation of heart ;” from the Arabic sense of the root גן . See Houbigant, and Castelli Lex. I am inclined to think that the word properly denotes that worst sort of madness which is the effect of demoniacal possession.

CHAP. IV.

Verse 1. יְשֵׁנָה, MS 1, with many others of the best.

Verse 3. כִּי עֲנִים, very many of the best MSS and editions.

Verse 6. —“and no hands stayed on her;” rather, “were fatigued upon her.” To the same effect Castalio, Houbigant, and Blaney.

Verse 7. “Her Nazarites” — נְזִירֶיהָ. Blaney renders “her nobles.” See his notes; and compare Nahum iii, 17. But in this place I should take the word in its stricter meaning, as denoting persons under the vow of separation. It is probable that their abstemious diet would heighten the healthy bloom and clearness of their complexion.

Verse 8. —“blacker than a coal.” Blaney right; —“duskier than the dawn.”

Verse 9. —“are better;” rather, “more fortunate.” —“hunger,” rather “famine.” —“for those,” &c. “inasmuch as those being stabbed, run out (effluunt, vulnere vitam profundunt) before the fruits of the field.” That is, says Dr Blaney, they pass away at one stroke, before the means of subsistence fail.

Verse 10. —“the pitiful women;” rather, with Dr Blaney, “the tender-hearted women.”

Verses 14, 15. These two verses are certainly somewhat obscure. For נַא in verse 15, Kennicott’s MS 17 has נַאֵ; and the following נַא, three MSS have נַאֵ. Adopting both these emendations, I translate the two verses thus:

14 They wander blind in the streets, they are polluted with blood;

And for those who cannot endure [such doings] they daub it on their garments.

15 Depart! Proclaim against them uncleanness. Depart, depart, touch not!

Verily they are rejected, and are even vagabonds. Declare unto the nations, that they shall stir themselves up no more.

“They wander blind”—namely, these false prophets, and wicked priests.

—“with blood;” the blood of their murders.

—“And for those who cannot endure [such doings] they daub it on their garments.” They offer insult and studied affront to the true servants of God, who reprove them.

—“that they shall stir themselves up no more.” That they [the Jews] shall not be in a condition to stir themselves up in rebellion again against Nebuchadnezzar.

Verses 16, 17. The י and כ stanzas cannot in this instance be restored to their natural order, without injury to the connection of the discourse.

Verse 16. “The anger of the Lord”— Dr Blaney, I think, is right :

“The countenance of Jehovah, their portion, will no more look upon them.”

Verse 22. —“he will visit,” &c. Rather,

Thy iniquity is visited, O daughter of Edom. Fly thy country
[נִלְחָה, nigra] because of thy sins,

CHAP. V.

Verse 1. —“consider”— rather, with Blaney, “look down”—

For הַבֵּיט, MS 1, with many others of the best, has הַבִּיטָה.

Verse 3. אֵין, MS 1, with many of the best.

Verse 5. צוֹאֲרֵינוּ, many good MSS.

“Our necks are under persecution.” Dr Blaney, I believe, has given the exact sense of the original, though I conceive he has not expressed the image:

“With the yoke of our necks we are continually burthened.”

The verb יָרַךְ, in the Arabic language, is used of one who rides behind another upon the same horse,

sticking close to the man before. See Castelli Lex. It is used too of the horse who carries such a rider.

With the yoke of our necks we are ridden.

The image, would be not the same, but somewhat akin in English, and more intelligible, were the passage thus expressed :

With the yoke upon our necks we are constantly saddled.

Verse 6. Read, with the Vulgate and Houbigant, לאשור and למצרים.

Verse 7. ואינם, MS 1, with many of the best.

Verse 9. בנפשינו, many of the best MSS.

—“because of the sword of the wilderness;” *i. e.* the Arabian freebooters. Dr Blaney. See his note. —“propter deserti æstus arentes.” Houbigant.

Verse 10. עירינו, many good MSS.

Verse 13. “They took the young men to grind;” rather, “The young men carried the mill.”

Verses 17, 18. —“are dim. Because of the mountain of Zion,” rather, “are dim, Because of the mountain of Zion;”

Verse 19. ואתה, LXX, Vulgate, two MSS, and Bible Minchath Shai.

BARUCH.

CHAP. I.

Verse 2. —“ what time as the Chaldeans took Jerusalem, and burnt it with fire.”

These English words seem to describe the time when the Chaldeans were in the very act of demolishing Jerusalem. But this was not a season either for the reading of this book in an assembly of the captives at Babylon, or for sending a collection of money for religious purposes to Jerusalem. Huetius and Houbigant think that the Greek words describe the fifth year after the Chaldeans had taken and burnt Jerusalem; and certainly they may be so understood. This fifth year Houbigant understands of the fifth from Jechoniah's captivity. But in the fifth of Jechoniah's captivity, Zedekiah was upon the throne of Judah, and at peace with Nebuchadnezzar. And it might rather have been expected, that Baruch, his subject and messenger (if the story of this book in connection with this date is to be at all regarded), should have reckoned by the years of his

reign, than by those of his predecessor's captivity. But besides, Jerusalem was not burnt by the Chaldeans when they took it in the reign of Jechoniah. Houbigant gets over this difficulty very lamely. It remains therefore, that the fifth year from Zedekiah's captivity is the only time that can be understood by this description, of which time Huetius accordingly understood it. But this date again it is impossible to reconcile with the mention of the altar and temple, as standing in the 10th and 14th verses.

Verses 8, 9. Were other difficulties removed, it would not be an objection of itself sufficient to set aside the authority of this book, that we read not in any of the historical books of silver vessels made for the uses of the temple by Zedekiah, nor are able to explain upon what occasion such vessels should be restored in the fifth year after his captivity.

CHAP. II.

Verse 4. —“ and desolation,” καὶ ἄβυσσος. —“ ‘ et ad stuporem,’ ex Hebraico verbo לשמה, quod significat ‘ ad vastationem,’ et ‘ ad stuporem.’ ” Houb.

Verse 6. —“ open shame, as [appeareth] this day.” —הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה אֵי־שָׁמָיִם כְּפָנֵינוּ אֵי־שָׁמָיִם. —“ Venit solecismus Græcus ex ipso interprete, qui verbum de verbo transtulit.” Houbigant.

Verse 23. —“ desolate of inhabitants.” —εἰς ἄεα-
τον ἄπο ἐνοικούντων. מִשְׁבִּים. The prefix מ renders
either ἄπο or ἀνευ. In this place ἀνευ, see Houbigant.
—“ desolate without inhabitants.”

Verse 29. No such words to be found in the books
of Moses.

CHAP. III.

Verse 10. —“ thou art waxen old in a strange
country.” The fifth year from Zedekiah’s captivity
was the twenty-fourth with those captives who had
been carried away by Nebuchadnezzar in his first
expedition against Jerusalem in the reign of Jehoi-
akim. Such of those first captives as were in the
prime of life when they were taken, were now lite-
rally waxing old.

Verse 33. —“ with fear” — τρομῶ, —“ with trem-
bling;” an elegant allusion to the tremulous vibra-
tory motion of the matter of light, in which the form
of the thing consists.

Verse 37. “ Afterward did he shew himself upon
earth, and conversed with men.” Divine Knowledge
is personified in this discourse. In the preceding
verse, the pronoun rehearsing knowledge should have
been feminine: “ hath given her,” not “ hath given

it.” And again, the feminine pronoun rehearsing knowledge should have been the subject of the verbs in this: “Afterward she was seen upon earth, and conversed with men.” This most eloquent writer speaks of Divine Knowledge as entirely a stranger upon earth, before the Mosaic revelation. But is this the language of an inspired writer? Was there no conversation of Divine Knowledge with men in the patriarchal ages? In the days of Abraham, and in the earlier days of Noah, Seth, and of Adam himself? The difficulty will not be less, if, with Houbigant, we understand God to be the subject of the verbs in this 37th verse, and suppose that the author alludes either to God’s manifestations of himself to Moses and the prophets in particular, or to the people at large in miracles, or to his residence in the temple at Jerusalem. Was there no appearance of God upon earth, no conversation of God with men in the patriarchal ages? But that ‘knowledge’ is the true subject of the verbs in this 37th verse, appears indisputably from the 1st verse of the following chapter, which explains how Knowledge was seen upon earth, the means of her conversation with men, under the Jewish dispensation.

“*verbum de verbo translatum.*” Houbigant.

EZEKIEL.*

CHAP. I.

UPON the first three verses, see Houbigant.

Verse 4. “And I looked, and behold a whirlwind came out of the north, a great cloud”—

For סער הבאה, read, with Houbigant, סערה באה, that the verb may be in Hiphil. “And I was looking [namely, at the opened heavens, verse 1, which ought to be the 3d], and behold, a vehement wind brought [or drove on] a great cloud”—

—“and a fire infolding itself.” A fire taking hold of itself, or a fire catching itself, which the words מתלקחה אש literally render, can be nothing but a

* The whole number of MSS collated by Dr Kennicott for the various readings of Ezekiel was 191; namely, 69 throughout, 122 in particular places.

fire lighting of itself, breaking out of its own accord, without the application of external fire to the substance in which it appears. So the phrase should be rendered in another place; viz. Exod. ix, 24. What the prophet sees here, is first a great cloud, driven along by a vehement wind, which cloud, soon after it comes in sight, bursts into a bright flame. The spontaneous ascension of the fire is described by the phrase of its “catching itself.”

—“out of the midst;” rather “in the midst.”

—“as the colour of amber.” —“like the glittering of Chashmal.” I would retain the Hebrew word חשמל, which is the name of a compound of gold and copper, for which the English language has no name. The Greeks call it ἤλεκτρον, and in the East Indies it is now called Suassa. See Parkhurst's Lexicon.

—“like the glittering,” כַּעֲרִי. I take כַּעֲרִי to denote that quick twinkling or coruscation which ever accompanies an extreme intensity of light, without regard to colour. It is so called, because it resembles the incessant motion of the living eye. And for the same reason, in the English language, the word ‘twinkling’ is common both to the eye and to light. We say ‘the twinkling of an eye,’ and the ‘twinkling of a star.’

—“ out of the midst of a fire ;” rather, “ in the midst of a fire.”

Verse 8. Place a stop in the original after the first **כנפיהם**. At the beginning of the verse, read, with the best MSS, **וירי**. “ And they had the hands of a man under their wings: on their four sides they four had both their faces and their wings.”

Verse 11. —“ were stretched upwards.” —“ were expanded.”

Verse 17. —“ they returned not ;” rather, “ they turned not on either side.”

Verse 18. “ As for their rings,” &c.

I am much in doubt about the sense of this verse. I think, or rather guess, that **גביהן** and **גבה** are names of different parts of a wheel ; that the plural **גביהן** must be the name of something of which every wheel has many, and the singular **גבה** the name of something which is single in every wheel. And as **גבה** by its etymology naturally signifies the felloe, I guess that the plural **גבי** here denotes the spokes, though in some other places **גב** signifies the nave in which the spokes are inserted. For **ויראה**, I would read, with the LXX, Houbigant, and Bishop Newcombe, **ויראה**. “ And they had spokes and a felloe : and I beheld them and their felloes.”

Verse 23. —“ their wings strait,” rather “ straitened ;” that is, stretched out.

Verse 27. —“ amber.” See verse 4.

—“ as the appearance of fire round about within it.” See chap. viii, 2, and the Vatican LXX, and Archbishop Secker in Bishop Newcombe.

CHAP. II.

Verse 3. —“ to a rebellious nation.” For גוים, read, with Houbigant, גוי ; “ a nation of rebels.”

Verse 7. For כי מרי, MS 1, and many others, with the LXX, read כי בית מרי.

CHAP. III.

Verse 3. ויאכילני, 30 MSS (some of great note), and 6 editions.

Verse 6. —“ surely had I sent thee to them, they would have hearkened.” Or, “ If I had sent thee, &c. surely they would,” &c. Margin. But אם לא can never render either “ Surely had I,” or “ If—surely.” Perhaps the true reading may have been אם לו ; “ Verily, if I had,” &c. In MS 96, אם is upon an erasure. St Jerome’s paraphrase seems to indicate that his reading was אם לו, and that he took לו in the sense of ‘ utinam,’ although that read-

ing be not very explicitly rendered in his translation, which however is not inconsistent with it. —“ Si ad diversas te mitterem nationes, tamen auctoritas et potentia mea omnem difficultatem vinceret. Atque *utinam* tempus instaret quo ad omnes missurus sum nationes, quo et linguarum daturus sum gratias, ut praedicent apostoli mei, et totum mundum a diversitate linguarum unâ fide meo subdant jugo. Facilius illi audirent, qui profundi sunt altique sermonis et nihil habent de levitate Judaicâ, sed gravi et solido ingrediuntur pede, et cum ignotæ sint linguæ, notæ fidei sunt.” Hieron. ad locum.

Verses 8, 9. “ Behold, I make thy face hard in proportion to their faces, and thy forehead hard in proportion to their foreheads;” *i. e.* the more obstinate they are, the more resolute I will make thee.

“ As adamant is harder than stone, so have I made thy forehead.” See Vulgate and Houbigant. *נִמְצָח* signifies ‘in proportion to.’

Verse 14. —“ in the heat of my spirit;” rather, “ in the anxiety of my spirit.” The prophet was alarmed at the prospect of the difficulty of his office, and seems to have undertaken it with great reluctance; which had been the case with Isaiah and Jeremiah, and even with Moses.

Verse 15. מַשְׁמָם, two MSS.

Verse 18. לַחַיּוֹת, three MSS; many others לַחַיִּים.

Verse 20. מִצְדָּקָתִי, MS 1, with two others. Pro-

bably the true reading מִצְדָּקוֹתָיו. —“because thou hast not given him warning;” rather, “although thou hast not given him warning.” The want of warning shall be no excuse for him, though it shall be imputed as a crime to you.

—צְדָקוֹתָיו, 11 MSS, and several editions. תּוֹכְרָנָה, 7 MSS, and Luther's printed Bible. Bishop Newcombe represents the varieties of these two words in a manner that might lead his readers to conclude that they are the same in the same MSS, which is not the case. MS 1, with seven others, has צְדָקָתִי. MS 30, between these two words, inserts לוֹ. I have no doubt that the true reading has been תּוֹכְרָנָה לוֹ. —“and his righteous works which he hath done shall not be remembered unto him.”

Verse 21. The second צָדִיק in this verse, I think, with Houbigant, is misplaced. I would place it, not with him after חָטָא, but after יַחֲיֶה.

For חָיִי, seven MSS have חִיָּה. For יַחֲיֶה, MS 96 has נַחֲיֶה.

—“because he is warned;” rather, “because he hath taken warning.”

Verses 22, 23. —“the plain,” rather “the valley.”

Verse 25. —“they shall put bands upon thee, and they shall bind thee;” rather, “bands shall be put upon thee, and thou shalt be bound.” Bishop Newcombe.

CHAP. IV.

Verse 3. —“an iron pan;” rather, “a plate of iron.” Bishop Newcombe.

Verses 5, 6. —“three hundred and ninety days—forty days.”

It is not agreed among interpreters whether the days that the prophet lay upon his side were typical of the years of the impenitence of the people, or of the years of their punishment. The learned Vitringa understood the days of the years of impenitence, and he counts the 390 years from the fourth year of Rehoboam to Zedekiah's captivity. See Vitringa in Is. i, 2.

St Jerome understands the prophet's days of years of punishment. And counting the 390 years from Tiglath Pileser's conquest of the land of Napthali, or rather from the beginning of Pekah king of Israel, in whose reign that conquest happened, he makes the end of them fall upon the last year of Artaxerxes

Mnemon, whom he makes the Ahasuerus of queen Esther: and the decrees of Ahasuerus in favour of the Jews he considers as the complete restoration of the liberty of the people. And certainly it is the only restoration which the ten tribes have yet received. Afterwards he corrects this computation, carrying back the beginning of his reckoning to Phul's invasion in the reign of Menahem, which makes the reckoning end twelve years earlier in the reign of Artaxerxes Mnemon. Perhaps the beginning of the 390 years may be carried still farther back. If the years of punishment are to be reckoned from the first decline of the fortunes of the kingdom of Israel, this we are told took place towards the close of Jehu's reign, 2 Kings x, 32. His son and successor Jehoahaz began his reign in the year of the Julian period 3851. The 390th year counted from this epoch is the year of the Julian period 4240, which was the 12th year of Xerxes, and the 42d from the rebuilding of the temple. And it might be the year of Ahasuerus's decrees in favour of his Jewish subjects, if Xerxes was the Ahasuerus of queen Esther.

The 40 years of Judah's punishment, St Jerome reckons from the first of Jechoniah to the first of

Cyrus; by which however he must mean the year when Cyrus was made commander of the allied army of the Medes and Persians. But from Jechoniah's captivity to the beginning of Cyrus's reign, properly so called, the interval was 60 years.

I observe, that if we reckon 40 years from Nebuchadnezzar's first expedition against Jerusalem in the third or fourth of Jehoiakim, the reckoning will end with the year of the Julian period 4148, the middle year of Nebuchadnezzar's madness. Whether the fortunes of the captives of the house of Judah at Babylon took any remarkable turn for the better at that time, is a matter that may deserve consideration.

Bishop Newcombe, although he translated the word *יָמָיו* by 'punishment of iniquity,' yet in his notes expounds the prophet's day of years of impotence; for he reckons the 390 years from the first of Jeroboam. His reckoning of the 40 years is in my judgment inadmissible; for he makes it up of several parcels, taken at different times, with long intervals between; whereas the prophet's 40 days certainly express an uninterrupted period of 40 years. To represent different periods making in the sum 40 years of crime, with intervals of innocence, the

prophet should have been ordered to lie so many days, then to rise, then to lie down again.

Verse 9. חטים, six MSS. ונהח, MS 1, and many others.

Ver. 15. —“therewith,” rather “thereon.” Bishop Newcombe.

Verse 17. “That they may”— “Inasmuch as they shall”—

CHAP. V.

Verse 2. —“when the days of the siege are fulfilled;” rather, “while the days of the siege are fulfilling;” *i. e.* while they are in their course. —“dum dies obsidionis durabunt.” Houbigant. The pestilence and famine, of which the fire is the image (see verse 12), raged in Jerusalem during the siege, not after the end of it.

—“and thou shalt take a third part, and smite,” &c. From the version of the LXX, and St Jerome, it should seem their copies, for ולקח את השלישית תכה, had simply והשלישית תכה, which is by much the better reading. —“and a third part thou shalt smite.”

סכיבתיה, MS 1, with many others, here and in verses 5 and 6.

Verse 6. “And she hath changed my judgments into wickedness,” &c. “And she hath changed my judgments, so that she is become wicked more than the nations, and my statutes more than the countries,” &c.; *i. e.* she hath changed my judgments and my statutes, so that she is become more wicked than the nations and the countries, &c. In the same manner the Vulgate: —“Et contempsit judicia mea ut plus esset impia quam gentes.”

Verse 7. “Because ye multiplied”— For **המנכם**, which has certainly no meaning, Houbigant would read **המסכם**; “Inasmuch as ye do more wrongfully”—

סביבתיכם, MS 1, with many others, here and again towards the end of the verse.

—“neither have done according to the judgments,” &c. Several good MSS omit the negative **לא**; “but have done”—

Verse 12. **סביבתיך**, MS 1, with 31 others, and 3 editions. So again in verses 14 and 15, MS 1, with many others.

Verse 15. “So it shall be”— “So thou shalt be”— LXX, Vulgate, Houbigant, Bishop Newcombe.

Verse 16. —“upon them the evil arrows of fa-

mine.” Something I am persuaded is wrong here, but Houbigant’s emendation is not satisfactory.

Verse 17. “So will I send”— rather, “For I will send”—

CHAP. VI.

Verse 3, 6. —“your high places,” —“your chapels.” —“high places,” —“chapels.”

תשמנה, MS 1, with many others of the best.

Verse 8. For בהיות, read, with Houbigant, להיות.

Verse 9. —“because I am broken with their”— rather, with Bishop Newcombe, “when I have broken their”— One MS of Kennicott’s, but of no great age, has השברתי.

Verse 12. —“and is besieged;” rather, with Bishop Newcombe, “and is preserved.”

Verse 13. —“sweet savour,” —“a savour of appeasement.”

Verse 14. “So will I”— rather, “For I will”—

CHAP. VII.

Verse 4. —“in the midst of thee.” Houbigant’s emendation, בחיכר for בחיכר, is highly plausible. See *verse 9.*

Verse 5. —“an evil, an only evil.” Many MSS

confirm the reading of the Chaldee אחר for אחת, which is adopted by Houbigant and Bishop Newcombe; —“ Lo, evil cometh after evil.”

Verse 6. —“ it watcheth for thee,” or, “ it awaketh against thee.” I am of Houbigant’s opinion, that the watching, or the waking of an end, conveys no meaning in the Hebrew or any other language; therefore, with the Chaldee, I would expunge הקיץ; —“ an end cometh; the end cometh against thee; lo, it cometh.”

Verse 7. “ The morning ” — More properly, I think, “ The dawn.” The time when birds are fluttering upon the wing.

Verse 9. —“ that are in the midst of thee.” See verse 4.

10 Behold the day, behold it cometh!

The dawn is gone forth! the branch hath blossomed!

Pride hath budded! violence is grown up!

11 The impious shall be laid low.*

Not by their means, not by means of their multitude, or any stir of their’s,

And there shall be no lamentation for them.

In this manner I think these two verses may be ren-

* למטה רשע. The verb יהיה is understood. The impious shall be underneath. See Deut. xxviii, 13.

dered. The former describes national wickedness at its height; the latter announces a sudden punishment. Of which, the elect people of God, the depositaries of revelation, might be expected to be the instruments; but so far from it, they will themselves be the first objects of vengeance.

Verse 13. This verse seems unintelligible as it stands. If the latter part of it might be thus corrected,

לא ישובו איש מעונו

לחיתם לא יחזקו :

the whole might be thus rendered :

For the seller shall not return to that which is sold,

Within the space of his own life.*

For the vision was to all the multitude,

[But] they would not turn every man from his iniquity,

They would not lay hold upon their life.

Verse 16. —“ they that escape of them ;” rather, with Bishop Newcombe, “ they that are to escape of them.”

—“ like doves of the valleys.” For הנאיות, read, with Houbigant, הניות ; “ like moaning doves.”

* Literally, “ So long as his life is among the living.” Observe that, in this line, for חיתם, I read חיתו ; whereas in the last line of the verse, for חיתו, I read חיתם ; that is, I make חיתם and חיתו change places.

—“all of them moaning, every one for his iniquity.”

“Death consumeth them, each for his iniquity.”

Bishop Newcombe and Houbigant.

Verse 17. —“shall be weak as water;” rather, with Bishop Newcombe, “shall run down with water.”

Verse 20. —“his ornament.” Read, with the Vulgate, Houbigant, and Bishop Newcombe, עֲרִים, “their ornaments.”

—“he set it in majesty.” Read, with the Vulgate, LXX, Houbigant, and Bishop Newcombe, שְׁמוֹרוֹ; “they turned it to pride.”

Verse 23. —“bloody crimes;” rather, with Bishop Newcombe, “bloody judgment.”

Verse 25. “Destruction cometh”— Read, with Michaelis, קֵפֶר הַבָּא; “He who is to come, hurrieth.”

Verse 27. —“shall be troubled,” —“shall be palsied.”

CHAP. VIII.

Verse 2. —“as the appearance of fire.” For אֵשׁ, read, with the LXX and Archbishop Secker, אִישׁ; —“as the appearance of a man.” אִישׁ appears to have been the original reading of one MS of note.

Verse 3. —“where was the seat of the image of jealousy, which provoketh to jealousy.”

—“ where Samel was seated provoking to jealousy, which had taken possession.” “ Samel,” the name of the idol ; “ taken possession,” namely, of God’s house. See Parkhurst’s Lexicon, סמל. For מושב סמל, MS 96 has סמל מושב.

Verse 5. —“ this image of jealousy.” —“ this Samel provoking to jealousy.”

Verse 16. משתחווים, MS 1, with seven, perhaps eight, others.

To form a clear conception of the different parts of the sacred precincts to which the prophet was carried in this vision, it is necessary to observe, that the Temple properly so called, *i. e.* the roofed building, consisting of the Holy of Holies and the Holy Place, is denoted in this vision by the word היכל ; in the English translation, the Temple. *Verse 16.*

בית, the House, denotes the roofed building, with the surrounding area in which it stood, (verse 14) ; which area, as distinct from the roofed building, is, in chap. xli, where the word בית is appropriated to the building, called הגזרה ; but in this vision מפפן הבית. (See chap. ix, 3, and the version of the LXX.)

שער, a gate, is an entrance into the open courts, either the court of the Levites, or מבתן הבית.

The entrance into the roofed building at the east end is **הַאֵלֶם**, the porch; verse 16.

The prophet is first carried (verse 3) to the door of the inner gate that looketh toward the north, *i. e.* to the door of that gate in the northern wall of separation between the outer court and the court of the Levites, which led directly to the altar of burnt-offerings, and is therefore called (verse 5) the altar-gate. He was first carried to the outer door of this inner gate.

Thence he is carried, verse 7, to the door of the court; *i. e.* to the other door of the same gate, which opened into the inner court.

Thence he is carried, verse 14, to the door of the gate of Jehovah's house, which was towards the north; *i. e.* to a gate in the northern wall, leading from the north-west end of the outer court, into the separate place, or area in which the Temple stood.

Thence he is carried, verse 16, into the inner court, the court of the Levites.

CHAP. IX.

Verse 1. —“Cause them that have charge over the city to draw near;” rather, with Bishop Newcombe, “Draw near ye that have charge over the

city.” —“ Accipitur פקדיות ut Latine custodia, vel, statio militum, pro ipsis militibus qui sunt in statione, vel custodia.” Houbigant ad locum.

Verse 2. —“ a slaughter-weapon.” —“ his battle-axe.” See the LXX.

Verse 3. —“ was gone up from—to the threshold;” rather, “ was raised up over—at the threshold,” or, “in the open court.” See the LXX. The original, I think, describes not a removal of Jehovah from his throne supported by the cherubim, to another place, but it describes the cherubic throne or car as stationed in the open court contiguous to the Temple, and Jehovah, at that station, rising up in his throne, but not quitting it, to give his orders.

Verse 4. אליו, many good MSS.

Verse 5. אל, and עינם, many good MSS.

Verse 8. בהכותם, MS 1, with some others of the best note. ואשאר, MS 1, with the margin of 210, and two others; also three of De Rossi's.

CHAP. X.

Verse 2. —“ fill thine hand;” rather, “ fill the scoop of thine hands.” חפנים, I think, expresses the scoop, formed by the hollows of both hands turned upwards, and laid close together.

—“over the city.” —“A beautiful prophecy that Jerusalem should be burnt by the Babylonians,” says Bishop Newcombe. But was the man in the linen robe, in the habit of a priest, a type of the Babylonians? If he was not, what was done by him could be no type of what was to be done by them. St Jerome with his usual penetration observes, that this scattering of the coals over the city might as well be for purification as for punishment. A live coal from the altar of burnt-offering purified the lips of Isaiah. See Is. vi, 6, 7. The fire upon the altar was indeed the type of the Holy Spirit, which purifies the appetite, invigorates the heart, and enlightens the mind. The fire about the throne of God itself might hardly be of a grosser sort. This scattering the coals, therefore, by the man in the priestly garb is an enigmatical declaration, that Jerusalem, after the execution of judgment, should be purified, and so restored to favour.

Verse 3. Read, with Houbigant, כְּבוֹד.

Verse 4. “And the glory of Jehovah was raised high above the cherubim, over the open court of the house”— See chap. ix, 3.

—“the court,” *i. e.* the inner court.”

Verses 12—16. The text seems in great disorder

in these five verses. In the 12th verse, the suffixed pronouns can rehearse nothing but the wheels, which from the first mention of them, verse 9, have been the principal subject of discourse. And in the first chapter, where the same apparition is described, the wheels only are said to have eyes. I agree therefore with Houbigant, that the repetition of the word **אופנים** is a corruption. But I would expunge it in the middle of the verse (where it immediately follows a word not much unlike itself), not at the end; but at the end, for **אופניהם**, I would read **להאופנים**, for which the reading of MS 4 gives some authority: and it is well remarked by Houbigant, that throughout the whole vision, chap. i, these wheels are never called wheels of the cherubim, as if they were a part or appendage of the bodies of the living creatures. For **וגבהם**, I would read, with MS 1, and thirty-two others, of which five are antient, and two editions, **וגביהם**. Thus corrected, the 12th verse will be very intelligible. At the beginning of the 13th verse, I would omit **לאופנים** as a corrupt repetition of the last word of the preceding. In this short 13th verse the wheels are still the subject of discourse, without any mention of the cherubim. But in the 14th verse we read that “every one had four faces.” “Every

one," if we attend only to the order and connection of the discourse, must be expounded of every one of the wheels ; but by the description of the faces which follows, it must be expounded of every one of the four cherubim. This confusion will disappear, and much perspicuity and order accrue to the whole discourse, by a transposition of the verses ; namely, by inserting the 15th between the 13th and 14th.

12. " And the whole surface of them, and their naves, and their axles, and their felloes (so I understand כנפיהם in this place), were full of eyes all round : [thus it was] with the four of them, with the wheels.

13. " It was cried unto them in my hearing, Roll.

15. " Thereupon the cherubim were lifted up. This is the living thing which I had seen by the river Chebar.

14. " And every one had four faces : the first face was the face of an ox ; and the second face was the face of a man ; and the third, the face of a lion ; and the fourth, the face of an eagle.

16. " And when the cherubim went," &c.

Verse 14. — " of an ox." — " Maxime adducor ut credam scriptum הכרוב vel הכרב, pro הבקר permutatis per imprudentiam literis כ et ק, similis soni,

et duabus literis ב et ך trajectis. Est quidem בֶּרֶב Syriacè et Chaldaicè, ‘arare,’ sed non ‘bos.’” Houbigant ad locum.

Verse 18. —“departed from off the threshold of the house, and stood over the cherubim;” rather, “departed from the open court of the house, and continued above the cherubim.” The prophet having mentioned the departure of the cherubim, verse 15, takes particular notice that the glory of Jehovah went along with them, constantly keeping its place above them.

Verse 19. For וַיַּעֲמֵר, read, with the LXX, Houbigant, Bishop Newcombe, and Mr Dimock, וַיַּעֲמֵדוּ.

Verse 22. “And for the likeness of their faces, the faces were the very same of which I saw the apparition, at the river Chebar: and for themselves they went every one strait forward.”

CHAP. XI.

Verse 3. —“It is not near; let us build houses; this city is the caldron, and we be the flesh.” In like manner Castalio: —“non prope est; construantur domus; haec olla est, nos autem caro.” The construction is nothing singular, and the sense is certain. It is strange that Houbigant should tamper

with so clear a text, or that Bishop Newcombe should depart from the public translation. בקרוב, 'in propinquo.' בנות, the infinitive for the imperative: nothing more frequent in such hortatory sentences.

Verse 7. אוציא, many good MSS (some antient), LXX, Vulgate, Houbigant, Bishop Newcombe.

Verse 15. 2nd אחיך omitted in MSS 201, 253, in three of De Rossi's originally, and by the LXX.

—"the men of thy kindred." —οἱ ἀνδρες της αἰχμαλωσιας σου. LXX. For גאלתך, therefore they read גולתך. This reading is followed by Houbigant and Bishop Newcombe; and some vestiges of it remain in nine MSS of Kennicott's (among which is No. 1.) which read either גאלתך or גולתך; —"thy fellow-captives." Bishop Newcombe.

—"wholly." For כלה, read, with Houbigant and Bishop Newcombe כלם; "all of them." If גולתך be the true reading, the sense of the passage is more perspicuously rendered in Houbigant's version than in any other. But the construction of the original is harsh and unnatural, hardly indeed conformable to the rules of grammar. I greatly prefer the common reading, and conceive the true sense of the passage to be well expressed in Castalio's translation, altered only in one clause to adjust it to the

reading כלם, instead of כלה, which Castalio followed.
 “14. At Jova me alloquens, 15. Homo, inquit, sunt fratres, sunt fratres tui, tuae consanguinitatis homines, et domus Israelitica universi, quibus dicunt Hierosolymitani, discedite a Jova, nobis haec terra possidenda est. 16. Itaque dicite,” &c.

The persons thus insulted by the inhabitants of Jerusalem, namely, those of Jechoniah's captivity, were of Ezekiel's kindred. Therefore it became him to be indignant at their wrongs, and anxious about their fortunes, and chearfully to charge himself with the message of comfort. They were all of the house of Israel, and perhaps they were the most conscientious of the Israelites. Therefore they were objects of the Divine mercy.

Verse 16. —“as a little sanctuary.” —“as a sanctuary for a short time.” Bishop Newcombe.

Verse 17. Houbigant thinks all the pronouns in this verse should be of the second person, as they are indeed in the version of the LXX. I agree with him. And for נפצותם, I would read, with the LXX, הפיצתים.

—“from the people.” —“from the peoples.”

Verse 19. —“within you.” בקרבם, many MSS, LXX, Vulgate, Houbigant, Bishop Newcombe.

Verse 21. The sense very perspicuous. The construction very perplexed, and not at all cleared up by Houbigant's or Bishop Newcombe's emendations.

CHAP. XII.

Verses 3, 4. —“stuff for removing.” —“baggage of one removing,” or, of an emigrant, גִּלְיָה is the participle Benoni, used for a noun signifying the person, and as such it is rendered in the 4th verse in the Vulgate; —“vasa transmigrantis.”

Verse 4. —“as they that go forth into captivity;” rather, as one removing into a new country,” or, “like an emigrant;” literally, “according to the goings forth of an emigrant.” —“sicut egreditur migrans.” Vulgate. The expression of going forth into captivity is quite improper here. For גִּלְיָה is not captivity, but simply emigration, or change of country. And the emigration here intended was an attempt to escape captivity.

Verse 5. —“and carry out thereby;” rather, “and be carried on thereby.” The verb is in the Hophal form. To the same effect the LXX and Vulgate. —καὶ διεξελευσῇ δι' αὐτοῦ. LXX. —“et egredieris per eum.” Vulg. —“perque illud egredieris.” Houbigant; who has this remark: “Quan-

quam nos ‘egredieris,’ Latinæ linguæ servientes, tamen הוצאת passivæ est vocis, ‘egredi factus eris,’ in Hophal, quomodo et sequente versu, ubi legendum תוציא non תוצא.”

Verse 6. —“shalt thou bear [it] upon [thy] shoulders, [and] carry [it] forth;” rather, “shalt thou be borne upon shoulders, thou shalt be carried forth.” —“in humeris portaberis, in caligine effereris.” Vulg. —ἐπ’ ὤμων ἀναληφθήσῃ καὶ κεκρυμμενῇ ἐξελεύσῃ. LXX. And St Jerome, though he takes the verb תשא in this place, and נשאתי in verse 7, as active, takes ישא as passive in verse 12.

Verse 7. —“my stuff by day, as stuff for captivity;” rather, “my baggage by day, as the baggage of an emigrant.”

—“I brought it forth—and I bare it upon my shoulder.” —“I was brought forth—I was borne upon shoulders.” See the LXX, Vulgate, and Houbigant.

Verse 12. “And the prince—thereby.” “And the prince which is among them shall be borne upon shoulders in the dusk, and be carried out through the wall [which] they shall dig through, to make an outlet in it.” להוציא בו, literally, ‘to make to go out at it.’

—“that he see not the ground with his eyes.”
 Read, with the LXX and Houbigant, **לֹא יִרְאֶה לְעֵינָיו**
: וְהוּא לֹא יִרְאֶה אֶת הָאָרֶץ —“that he may not be
 seen by the eye, and that he himself see not the
 ground.” The intention of covering the king’s face
 was that he might not be known; the omen, that
 he should lose his eyes.

Verse 23. —“and the effect of every vision.”
 —“and every vision is a reality.”

Verse 25. —“and the word that I shall speak
 shall come to pass.” —“that which I shall speak
 is reality, and shall come to pass.” See Archbishop
 Secker in Bishop Newcombe.

—“it shall no more be prolonged, for in your
 days, O rebellious house”— It is difficult to account
 for the feminine form of the verb **תִּמְשַׁךְ**, either here
 or in verse 28, which must be attributed to it, if it
 be taken for the third person. Houbigant takes it,
 rightly as I conceive, for the second person. And
 in verse 28, Bishop Newcombe seemed inclined to
 follow him. But in verse 25, he thinks the con-
 struction may be explained by a certain possibility,
 which few, I believe, will admit; for by such possi-
 bilities all solecisms might be defended. But if the
 verb in either place be the second person, who is the

person addressed? This, neither Houbigant nor Bishop Newcombe hath explained. I say **בית המרי** in this verse explicitly, and understood in verse 28. —“Set it not at a distance any more, O rebellious house, for in your own days, I will speak the word, and will perform it.” —“Set it not at a distance,” *i. e.* in your imagination.

Verse 28. —“There shall none of my words—be done.” —“Set not any of my words at a distance any more; that which I speak is reality, and shall be done.”

CHAP. XIII.

Verse 3. —“and have seen nothing.” —“and see things that are not.” Houbigant.

Verse 6. **וקסמו**, Vulgate.

Verse 7. —“whereas ye say.” **אמרים**, four MSS of Dr Kennicott's, one of the 12th, the three others of the 13th century; —“saying.”

Verse 10. **התעי**, MS 1.

—“and one built up a wall.” —“and one,” **והוא**. The pronoun **הוא** evidently rehearses **עמי**. So it was understood by the LXX and Vulgate, and so it is expounded by St Jerome: —“ipse ædificabat parietem, plerique ad populum referunt Israel.” In

English, for the sake of perspicuity, it were best rendered by a repetition of the noun: —“ and the people built a wall, and they [*i. e.* the prophets] daubed it with untempered mortar.” The wall which the people built denotes foreign alliances, and other means of defence suggested by human policy, contrary to the advice of God by his true prophets; these schemes the rulers of the people devised, and the false prophets approved, and fed them with hopes of success. —“ ipse ædificabat parietem ad populum referunt Israel, qui vanum sibi vel Ægyptiorum vel *pacis* promittebat auxilium.” Hieron. ad locum.

—“ and ye, O great hailstones, shall fall.” The noun אבני is clearly masculine, and cannot be rehearsed by the feminine pronoun אתנה, nor connected with the feminine verb תפלנה. Neither the LXX nor the Vulgate took אתנה for the feminine pronoun plural, but for the future of the verb נתן. Their versions seem to have been formed upon readings differing from each other, and both very different from the present text. For ואתנה אבני, the copies of the Vulgate seem to have given ואתן האבני, for the verb תפלנה, the adverb לממעלה, and for תבקע, הבקע. —“ and I will send huge hailstones from on high, and the rending blast of a whirlwind.”

The copies of the LXX seem to have agreed with those of the Vulgate in the reading **וְאַתָּן הָאֲבָנִי**, but they retained the verb **תִּפְלֶנָּה**; but then between **תִּפְלֶנָּה** and the preceding word **אֶל־גִּבֵּישׁ**, they had two words, appearing neither in the modern nor the Vulgate text, the one a plural feminine noun, rendered by the LXX *ἐνδεσμούς αὐτῶν*, in St Jerome's translation from the LXX, "juncturas eorum;" the other a preposition governing that noun. The feminine pronoun plural understood rehearsing that noun they took for the subject of the verb **תִּפְלֶנָּה**. The reading of their copies was this:

—**וְאַתָּן הָאֲבָנִי אֶל־גִּבֵּישׁ אֶל מַחְבְּרוֹתֵיהֶם וְתִפְלֶנָּה**

וְרוּחַ סַעֲרוֹת וַיִּבְקַע :

—"and I will send great hailstones against their joints [*i. e.* against the joints of their wall], and they shall fall, and the blast of a whirlwind, and it [the wall] shall be rent."

Verse 15. —"and will unto you;" or, "and it shall be said unto you."

Verse 18. —"Wo to the women who sew together cushions for all arm-pits, and who make the fine veils upon the head of every woman standing up, for the catching of souls. Shall ye catch the souls of my people, and shall ye save your own alive?"

19. "Verily ye profane me among my people, for handfuls of barley, and morsels of bread, in denouncing death to souls which ye shall not kill, and in promising life to souls which ye shall not save alive, by your lying to my people, hearers of lies.

20. "Therefore thus saith the Lord Jehovah; I am against your cushions wherewith ye catch souls there in the flower gardens, and I will tear them from your arms, and will set at liberty the souls which ye catch, the souls in the flower gardens.

21. "And I will tear your fine veils," &c.

—"cushions and fine veils." The prophetesses are represented in two attitudes, reclining on sofas and supported with cushions under the arms, and standing attired in the finest veils. Both attitudes are symbolical of a condition of tranquillity and prosperity.

—"cushions." —"pulvillos consuebant, et subiciebant axillis, ut hac typicâ actione mentirentur summam tranquillitatem." Junius apud Poole.

—"fine veils." המספרות, veils of a substance so fine and limber as to cling to the person. By assuming this dress, they signified that the ladies of Judea would continue to enjoy the elegances of high life,

and would not be reduced to the condition threatened by the true prophets. See Isaiah, chap. iii.

—“flower gardens.” —“Ut eos abducatis in hortos vestros (floralia) floribus consitos et in lucos vestros ubi sunt lupararia ad perditionem animarum constituta.” Junius apud Poole. But for the whole interpretation of this very obscure passage, see Mr Parkhurst's Lexicon, כסת, ספח, and פרח.

CHAP. XIV.

Verse 1. ויבואו, or ויבאו, three MSS of Kennicott's, three of De Rossi's, and the edition Minchath Shai in the notes.

Verse 3. For האררש אררש, read, with Houbigant, Bishop Newcombe, and Mr Dimock, ההררש אררש.

—“shall I be inquired of at all by them;” rather, “can I be in earnest sought of them?” —“Carpi-tur senum istorum simulata sedulitas, qui ad Ezechi-lem ibant, quanquam ibant etiam ad falsos prophe-tas, ut infra videbitur.” Houbigant ad locum.

Verse 4. Omit כה, with two of Dr Kennicott's MSS.

Verse 7. —“to inquire of him concerning me;” rather, “to inquire of me concerning himself.”

Verse 16. ושלש, MS 1, with many others.

Verse 21. “For thus saith the Lord God, How

much more"— This "how much more" quite distorts the sense. "Truly thus saith the Lord Jehovah, But I have sent (or I send)—and beast; (22.) yet behold"— —"Enimvero sic dicit Dominus Jova, atqui quum quatuor mala supplicia—in Hierosolymam immiserim— (22.) tamen supersunt in eâ"— Castalio. Castalio well explains the general purport of the whole passage in this note:—"Cæterarum quidem nationum sontes omnes punio, solis parcens insontibus, at in Israelitas sum clementior, id quod inde licet intelligi, quòd quam sint omnes Israelitæ nocentes, et ideo omnes interficiendi, si summo jure uti velim: tamen evadent nonnulli, meâ videlicet clementiâ conservati: qui quum ad vos pervenerint, capietis inde consolationem, et intelligetis, quod Hierosolymam ita adfecerim me merito fecisse: quod autem nonnullos reliquos fecerim, fecisse misericorditer, quum eorum scelera adversiorem mererentur Sodomitanæ similem. Vide Amos ix, et Abdiam." Nearly to the same effect St Jerome and Houbigant.

CHAP. XV.

Verse 2. "Son of man," &c.

"Son of man, what can be done with the wood of

the vine more than with the wood of any other twig which hath been among the trees of the forest?" The whole worth of the vine is in its fruit: the wood is fit for no purpose.

Verse 4. —“is burnt;” rather, “is scorched;” touched and damaged by the fire, but not consumed.

Verse 7. —“they shall go out from [one] fire, and [another] fire shall devour them.” For מִהָאֵשׁ, a word unquestionably corrupt, read, with Houbigant, הֵמָּנָה; —“shall they come out of the fire? Surely the fire shall devour them.” See Houbigant’s most judicious note.

CHAP. XVI.

Verse 4. —“to supple thee.” See the root מָשַׁע in Parkhurst’s Lexicon.

Verse 5. —“to the loathing of thy person;” rather, “in the loathsomeness of thy person;” *i. e.* in thy natural filth.

Verse 6. —“polluted in thine own blood;” rather, “sprawling in thy blood.” The word מִתְבֹּסֶסֶת, as Bishop Newcombe well observes, literally renders “kicking thyself.”

Verses 6, 7. —“live. 7. I have caused thee to multiply as the bud of the field.” Read, with the

LXX and Houbigant, : חיי ורכבו, or rather חיי ורכבו ;
 —“ live and thrive. Like the herbage of the field
 I made thee,” &c.

—“ and thou art come to excellent ornaments—
 whereas thou wast naked and bare.”

Our translators, aware as it should seem of the great difficulty of uniting the condition of excellent ornaments, or of a person highly adorned, with that of a person stark naked, have put the verbs in all the clauses but the last in the present-perfect, but in the last clause they have put the verb substantive, which in the original is understood, in the preter-imperfect; so that, in the English translation, this verse seems to interrupt the regular narration of God's successive acts of kindness by an anticipated mention of the ultimate effect; and in the 8th verse the story is resumed. But the verb substantive, which in the last clause ואת ערם עריה is understood, that clause being connected with the preceding by the conjunction copulative, must be understood in the same tense in which the verbs of the preceding clauses are expressed. So that whatever tense that may be, the coming to excellent ornaments, and the being naked and bare, must be contemporaneous circumstances in the condition of the female who is

the subject of this discourse. And from the whole contexture of the discourse, it is evident that the time throughout this verse is the preterite-imperfect.

It is most certain that our English translation gives the literal rendering of the Hebrew words ותבאי בערי עריים. But it is equally certain that as many of the antients as followed this reading, understood the phrase as descriptive of the season of female puberty. —“pervenisti ad mundum muliebrem, tempus pubertatis ostendit,” says St Jerome. The verb תבאי leads to this sense, which, as Houbigant justly remarks, is not used of the adventitious ornaments of dress. Yet how does the phrase express the season of puberty? Is the phrase ערי עריים, ‘exquisite ornaments,’ a chaste expression for the natural symptoms of puberty in different parts of the person? I rather think the phrase may be thus expounded: “Thou attainedst unto [the season of] exquisite ornament;” that season of the maturity of natural beauty when exquisite ornaments are well bestowed upon the female person. To this effect Castalio: —“et eo pervenisti ut mundo comendares.” The whole verse may be thus rendered: “As the herbage of the field I made thee, and thou didst thrive and grow. And thou didst attain unto

[the season of] exquisite ornaments, thy breasts took their fashion, and thy hair grew. But thou wast naked and bare.”

Verse 11. —“ a chain ;” *καθμα*, LXX, a solitaire. See Stephen’s Gr. Thesaurus, and St Jerome upon the place.

Verse 13. *אכלה*, MS 1, with eleven others.

Verse 15. —“ because of thy renown ;” rather, “ against thy reputation ;” *i. e.* to thy infamy, to the blasting of thy good name. See Houbigant.

—“ his it was.” —“ it,” *i. e.* thy beauty.

Verse 16. —“ the like things shall not come, neither shall it be so.” *לא באות ולא יהיה*. —“ Hæc verba qui convertere volunt, divinant,” says Houbigant, very justly. Read, with him, *לא אבות לי היית* ; “ thou wouldst not be mine.” See his note.

Verse 19. *ונתתהו*, the edition *Minchath Shai* in the notes.

—“ for a sweet savour : and thus it was, saith the Lord God. 20. Moreover,” &c.

—“ for an odour of appeasement. 20. And it came to pass, saith the Lord Jehovah, that thou didst moreover take,” &c.

Verse 20. *ילדת*, MS 1, with 41 others, and many editions.

20, 21. —“ is this of thy whoredom a small matter, that thou hast slain” — Houbigant thinks that for *וַתִּשְׁחָטִי* at the beginning of the 21st verse, we should read *כִּי תִשְׁחָטִי*. He says that *כִּי* is always the particle which follows *הִמָּעֵט*.

Verse 22. *דָּקְרָה*, MS 1, with 16 others, and Luther's Bible.

—“ and wast polluted in thy blood;” rather, “ and wast sprawling in thy blood.” But for *מִתְבוֹסֶסֶת*, the LXX seem to have read *וּמִתְבַּסֶּסֶת*, and for *חַיִּית* at the end of the verse, *חַיִּית*; —“ and sprawling in thy blood didst live, or wast bidden to live.” See verse 6.

Verse 24. —“ an eminent place;” rather, with the margin, “ a brothel-house.” *גִּב*, ‘ *fornicem cel-lam fornicatam.*’

—“ an high place.” *רִמָּה*, *ἐκθεμα*, LXX. —“ *Tabula, vel programma quod exponitur oculis prætereuntium, seu quo prætereuntium oculis exposito aliquid significatur et declaratur.*” Steph. in Thesouro. This is what in English we call a sign. The Hebrew word imports only somewhat high, or hung up on high. The adulteress turns a common prostitute. She builds herself a house for the reception of any who would visit her, and she hangs up a sign in the street before the door to invite passengers. St Je-

rome in this verse renders the word רמה by “prostitulum;” but in the next, he renders the same word with the suffix (רמתך) “signum prostitutionis tuæ,” with this remark, “hoc autem ponitur, sive excel-sius fit, ut volentibus fornicare procul appareat for-nicationis locus.” At Rome the common prostitutes wrote their names over the door of their stews.—“titulum mentita Lyciscæ.” Juv.

Verse 25. —“thy high place;” rather, “thy sign.” See the preceding verse.

—“and hast made thy beauty to be abhorred.”

—“and hast made thy beauty an abomination.”

Verse 27. —“have stretched out—have diminish-ed;” rather, with Bishop Newcombe, “stretched out—diminished.”

—“thine ordinary food.” —“thine appointed portion.” Bishop Newcombe.

Verse 29. —“in the land of Canaan unto Chaldea.” —“in a land of traffic in Chaldea.” See Houbigant.

Verse 30. “How weak is thine heart”—rather, with Houbigant, “How shall I circumcise thy heart”—

Verse 31. —“thine eminent place;” rather, “thy high place;” “thy brothel-house;” “thy sign.” Four MSS omit the ך in בביתך, and one omits both

the י and י. עשית, MS 1, with 14 others, and some editions. היית, MS 1, with 22 others.

—“ in that thou scornest hire ;” or, “ to make a mock at gifts.” —“ fastidio augens pretium.” Vulg.

—“ Nec imitata es callidas meretrices quæ solent difficultati augere libidinis pretium, et ex hoc magis amatoris ad insaniam provocare.” Hieron. ad locum.

But for לקלם, it should seem that the copies of the LXX had ללקט; “ to collect gifts.” The sense is good, and in effect the same according to any one of these interpretations.

Verse 32, “ But as a wife,” &c. *33*. “ They give gifts,” &c. Rather thus,

32. “ The adulterous wife in the place of her husband admitteth strangers. *33*. To every prostitute they give a fee; but thou givest fees on thy part [*thy* fees] to thy lovers; and thou hirest them to come unto thee from every side for thy wanton pleasures.”

The elegant climax contained in these two verses has escaped all interpreters. The married wanton yields to the solicitations of her admirers, and admits them to her husband’s bed. The prostitute sells her favours. But the lewd female of this allegory sur-

passes the infamy of the adulterous wife and the common whore. She waits not to be courted like the more reserved adulteress. She expects no pay like the prostitute. She invites all promiscuously to the enjoyment of her person, and she pays the infamous fee which the prostitute receives.

Verse 34. —“whereas none followeth thee to commit whoredoms.” Excellently rendered by Bishop Newcombe: “and after thy manner none committeth fornication.” כַּתֶּתֶךָ, two MSS, the LXX, and Vulgate.

Verse 36. “Thus saith the Lord Jehovah; Inasmuch as thy brass (*i. e.* money) hath been lavished, and in thy wantonness thy nakedness discovered before thy lovers, and before the idols, thy abominations, just like the blood of thy children which thou gavest unto them.” “Thou hast been equally lavish of thy treasure, thy embraces, and thy children’s blood.” נָחַת, MS 1, with many others of the best, Minchath Shai, and several editions.

Verse 39. —“thine eminent place.” —“thy high place;” “thy brothel-house;” “thy sign.”

Verse 40. —“and thrust thee through with their swords.” —“and shall cleave thee asunder with their swords.” Bishop Newcombe.

Verse 43. וְכִרַּת, MS 1, with many others. עֲשֵׂה, MS 1, with many others.

Verse 47. עֲשֵׂה, MS 1, with many others.

—“as if that were a very little thing.” For קָט, read, with Houbigant, קָטָה; “that thou despisest as a little thing.”

Verse 50. —“as I saw good.” For רָאִיתִי, one MS gives רָאִיתָ, which was the reading of the Vulgate and St Jerome’s LXX. It is followed by Houbigant and Bishop Newcombe; “as thou hast seen.”

Verse 51. עֲשֵׂה, MS 1, with many others.

Verse 52. “Thou also bear thy shame, inasmuch as thou art distinguished beyond thy sisters. By thy sins, in which thou hast been more abominable than they; they are innocent in comparison of thee. Blush therefore thou, and bear thy shame, in that thou hast made thy sisters appear innocent.”

Verse 53. For וְשַׁבְּתִי, read שְׁבִיתִי; and for וְשַׁבְּתָה at the beginning of the final clause of the verse, read וְשַׁבְּתִי. Then render, with Houbigant,

“I have led their captives captive, the captives of Sodom and her children, and the captives of Samaria and her children; and I will lead out to them thy captives captive.” See Judges v, 12, and Psalm xviii, 18.

Verse 54. —“ in that thou art a comfort unto them.” —“ and at the same time be a comfort unto them.” Houbigant.

Verse 56. “ For thy sister,” &c.; rather, with Houbigant, “ And thy sister Sodom shall no more be a tale in thy mouth, as in the day of thy pride,

57. “ Before thy wickedness was exposed, as [it was] in the season when thou becamest a reproach of,” &c.

Verse 58. נשאתם, MS 96. “ Thou hast born”— rather, “ Thou bearest them”—

Verse 59. ועשיתי, MS 1, with many others.

CHAP. XVII.

Verse 3. —“ A great eagle—colours;” rather, “ The great eagle, with the great wings, and the long pinions, full of the variegated plumage”— “ The great eagle,” the Assyrian, κατ' ἐξοχην, as the greatest potentate of that time; whereas, in verse 7, the Egyptian, a prince of far inferior strength is נשר אחר גדול, “ A certain great eagle,” &c. This emphatic distinction escaped not the LXX.

Verse 3. —ὁ ἄετος ὁ μέγας, ὁ μεγαλοπτερυγος, ὁ μακρος τη ἐκτασει but in verse 7, ἄετος ἕτερος μέγας και μεγα-

λοπτερυγος. The distinction is not preserved in the versions either of Houbigant or Bishop Newcombe.

—"the highest branch," rather "the topmost shoot."

Verse 5. —"in a fruitful field, he placed it," &c. rather thus, "in a field. (זרע קח) The seed which he took (על מים רבים) by the side of plentiful waters (צפצפה) an object of great care (שמו) he set it."

צפצפה, "an object of great care." —ἐπιβλεπομενον ἐταξεν αὐτο. LXX. ἐπιβλεπομενον, observandum; "to be looked after."

Verse 6. —"whose branches turned towards him, and the roots thereof were under him." The suffixes in the words רליותיו and ושרשיו can rehearse nothing but the vine, and should therefore be feminine; רליותיה and ושרשיה. But in the copies of the LXX, the suffixes in the words אליו and תחתיו were also feminine, אליה and תחתיה, and this I take to be the true reading. —"while its dangling twigs turned towards itself, and its roots were underneath it." This is a good description of a vine which, though flourishing in its own spot, abounded only in limber branches, not shooting aloft or extending horizontally, but hanging down and bending their points inwards towards the main stem, and extended its

roots to no distance. And such a vine is an exact emblem of a tributary monarchy, like that of Judah in the time of Zedekiah. Queen Elizabeth's translators took the passage in this sense.

Verse 7. —“ did bend her roots towards him ;” perhaps “ sent out the long fibres of her roots towards him,” from the Arabic sense of *כִּפֵּן*, to spin, to draw out into long threads. *וּרְלִיּוּתֶיהָ*, one MS, and the LXX.

—“ that he might water it by the furrows of her plantation.” The word *עֵרֵי* in the plural is twice used in the Song of Solomon for flower-beds ; but whether it most properly signify a long narrow border, or broad beds, appears not from the context. But in whichever way it be understood there, I cannot see what can be meant by the bed or the border of the plantation of a single vine. As little can I perceive what should be meant by the *furrows* of a single vine's plantation. If the ideal meaning of the root be, to extend or stretch out far, as Mr Parkhurst thinks, the noun may denote any thing stretching far in a straight line, a long narrow border in a flower-garden, or a long canal, or trench for water. Or from the Ethiopic sense of the root, *scaturire*, the noun may signify a spring of water. Either

sense, that of trenches or springs, equally suit this place. Queen Elizabeth's translators adopted the former; Houbigant takes the latter. In the next word *מטעה*, the final ה must be a pronominal suffix; for the noun by itself is the masculine, *מטע*; nor can I find that it ever occurs in the feminine form. But I imagine that ה is either an erroneous reading for the masculine י, or a Chaldaism; for in the Chaldee dialect ה serves for the masculine and feminine indifferently. In chap. xxxi, 4, this same word *טמעה* occurs. There ה is unquestionably the pronominal suffix, and unquestionably rehearses a masculine antecedent; and in this place the Vulgate plainly renders the suffix as rehearsing the eagle. I would render the clause therefore thus: —“that it might water itself from the trenches of his plantation.” —“water itself,” *איתה*. The plural *אותם* is used for the reciprocal pronoun by Ezekiel in chap. xxxiv, 2. See Masclef's Gram. Heb. cap. 25, n. 7.

Verse 9. *התצלה*, three MSS of Kennicott's, one of De Rossi's, and two more originally, Houbigant, Bishop Newcombe.

—“even without great power,” &c. The sense of the original I take to be the very reverse, in conformity with the truth of the fact. “But it is not

for a mighty arm and many people to pluck it up by the roots thereof." The version of the Vulgate renders this meaning, as that of the LXX clearly would, if for *του* before *ἐκσπασαι* we read *το*. But the change of *του* into *το* is unnecessary; for it is the way of the translator of Ezekiel to render the *ל* prefixed to an infinitive by the article in the genitive. See chap. xx, 8, *του ἐκχεαι* and *του συντελεσαι*. The kingdom of Judah was to be reduced very low, but never totally destroyed. —"to pluck it up," *למשא*, three MSS, and two editions. *משא* is the infinitive from *שא*, and *שא* is for *שה*, 'to draw out,' *extrahere*.

Verse 10. —"being planted, shall it prosper?" rather, "well rooted as it is, shall it prosper?" Parkhurst observes, that *שתל* is more than *נטע*. It imports that the plant is well planted, and has taken root.

—"in the furrows where it grew;" rather, "beside the trenches where it flourished."

Verse 17. —"make for him in the war by casting up mounds, and building forts;" rather, "act with him in the war, when mounds are cast up, and battering engines raised." Pharaoh withdrew his army as soon as the Assyrians formed the siege.

Verse 22. “I”—“I myself,” Bishop Lowth.
—“of the highest branch.” —“from the topmost shoot.”

—“and will set it.” For **נִתְחַי**, which has no meaning, read **וַיִּנֶּק**. See Houbigant on the place, and Bishop Lowth on Is. ii, 2.

“Even a tender cion from the top of his cions I will pluck off.”
Bishop Lowth.

—“and will plant it;” rather, with Bishop Lowth,
“and I myself will plant it.”

—“upon a high mountain and eminent.” —“upon a high and hanging mountain.”

Verse 23. —“bring forth boughs;” rather, with Bishop Lowth, “exalt its branch,” in opposition to the vine of Nebuchadnezzar’s planting, whose limber dangling twigs turned inwards towards itself, verse 6.

CHAP. XVIII.

Verse 7. —“to the debtor his pledge;” read, with Houbigant, **חֲבֻלַת הַחַיִּב**, “the debtor’s pledge.”

Verse 9. —“to deal truly.” For **אֱמֶת**, the LXX had **אֵתָם**, “to do them.”

Verse 10. —“a robber,” rather, “a profligate.” **פֶּרִיץ**, one that breaks through all the laws of God

and man, all the rules of religion and morality.
κοιμῶν, LXX; “perditum,” Castalio.

Verses 10, 11. —“and that doeth the like to any one of these things, and that doeth not any of those duties.” This passage in the original is confused and obscure. The version of the LXX seems to have been formed upon another reading which bore no resemblance to the present text: —*καὶ ποιοῦντα ἁμαρτηματα, (11) ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ τοῦ πατρὸς αὐτοῦ τοῦ δικαίου οὐκ ἐπορεύθη.*

Verse 18. “His father, because he cruelly oppressed, spoiled his brother by violence, and did what is not good among his people, therefore behold he died in his iniquity.” So Castalio: —“*is suâ culpâ mortuus est.*”

Verse 19. “Yet say ye, why, &c.—when,” &c.; rather thus, “But do ye say, wherefore is it that the son is not taken off in the iniquity of the father? Because the son hath done [or, Truly the son hath done] what is lawful and right, hath kept all my statutes, and done them. Surely he shall live.” To the same effect Castalio: —“*Quod si quæritis, cur non luat patris culpam filius: fecit jus æquumque filius, omnia decreta mea conservavit atque obivit. Dignus est qui vivat.*” And after Castalio, Houbi-

gant: —“ An vero dicitis, quare filius non tollitur propter iniquitatem patris? Nempe filius iudicium sectatur,” &c.

It is the object of this chapter to vindicate the ways of providence, and the declarations of God's word against the cavils and misrepresentations of the irreligious. Such persons complain of it as a principle of injustice in God's government, that the sons are punished for the sins of the fathers; which principle they conceive to be avowed in the word of God, and verified in the history of mankind, and particularly in the fortunes of the Jewish people. The prophet, on the part of God, first disavows the principle. He affirms that the plan of God's government is such, that none, whose own conduct should be strictly unblameable, should suffer for another's faults, and that none who should be perversely and incorrigibly wicked, should escape unpunished. In the 19th verse, the irreligious cavillers are supposed to object to this plan of government, though it seemed in itself to be the very thing they demanded, as inconsistent with the declarations of revelation. “ Are we not told in the second commandment that God visits the iniquities of the fathers upon the children? Have we not been told by you, and your predecessors in

the prophetical office, that the calamities we now suffer are punishments inflicted for the crimes of Manasseh and our earlier kings? How is what you now tell us, that reward and punishment shall follow personal desert, as indeed they ought to do, to be reconciled with the former language of prophecy, or with the language of the decalogue itself?" The prophet replies that there is no contradiction. The visitation of the sins of the fathers upon the children, threatened in the second command, respect *impious* generations only of them that hate Jehovah, as the mercy promised to the posterity of the righteous, is promised to pious generations only, of them that love Jehovah and keep his commandments. The prophetical comminations of vengeance on the later generations of the Jews for the sins of their forefathers, are to be understood in the same manner as respecting the generation on which they were to light as itself impious. That generation was impious. There was no truth therefore in the complaint that they suffered unjustly for their fathers' sins. Nor is there any thing in the general maxims of the decalogue, or in the particular denunciations of the Jewish prophets, inconsistent with what Ezekiel af-

firms, that God's government is administered by the strictest rules of distributive justice.

It is to be remembered, that this cannot be maintained without a respect to the winding up of God's government at the final judgment; and this seems to be the true import of this discourse, to admonish the faithful that God's government will vindicate itself in the end, and all mercy and all punishment will be found to be appropriated to the personal character of those who shall share the one or undergo the other. By the personal character, I speak only of the characters of men as compared with each other, not of any merit of personal character independent of the atonement and merits of Christ.

Verse 23. במות, MS 1, with some others.

Verse 24. —“ iniquity, and doeth according——live?” rather, “ iniquity, according to all the abominations which the wicked man doeth, shall he do it, and live?” Archbishop Secker.

Verse 26. “ When a righteous man turneth away from his righteousness, and committeth iniquity, and dieth in it; it is for his iniquity that he hath done, that he dieth.” To the same effect Castalio: “ Quum justus, omissâ justitiâ suâ, nequiter agit, ob eaque moritur; is ob commissam a se culpam moritur.”

CHAP. XIX.

Verse 4. “The nations also heard of him”—Houbigant would read וישמיעו עליו; “and the nations convened their forces against him;” —“promulgatione convocarunt.”

Verse 5. —“that she had waited, and her hope was lost”—For נחולה, the LXX seem to have found in their copies נהלא. “Now when she saw that he was driven away, and her hope lost”—

Verse 7. “And he knew their desolate palaces”—The word אלמנות, by its etymology, may signify great houses or castles, with vaulted rooms and arched gates, without connecting the idea of desolation. See Parkhurst’s Lexicon, אל, iv. and v. —“he knew their palaces;” i. e. says Mr Parkhurst, “he took notice of their palaces,” in order to plunder them. וירע, iv. But I am persuaded that, for וירע, we should read ויצר; “And he desolated their castles”—See the Chaldee in this place, and compare Zeph. iii, 6.

Bishop Newcombe says that, for אלמנותיו, 16 MSS and two editions have ארמנותיו. Now the fact is, that 16 MSS and two editions give the word אלמנותיו without the ך between the ך and the ת, but not one

MS or one edition gives the word with a ך in the place of the ל. Nor is the change of the letter which Grotius and Houbigant would make at all necessary.

Verse 8. —“from the provinces.” See 2 Kings xxiv, 2.

Verse 9. —“holds,” rather “a cage.”

Verse 10. —“like a vine in thy blood.” For ברמר, read, with the LXX, Cappellus, Pradus, and Bishop Newcombe, כרמר; “like a vine, like a pomegranate.”

Verse 11. In this verse, for קומתו, וירא, and דליותו, the true reading surely must be קומתה, ותרא, and דליותיה. But for בגבהו ברב, I would read בגבה וברב. “And high was raised [קומתה] her upright stem [עלה for על] towering among the intertwined branches (or, among the clouds), [ותרא] and she was conspicuous for height and for the number of her dangling twigs.”

Verse 12. —“her fruit: her strong rods were broken and withered, the fire consumed them;” rather, with Houbigant, “her fruits; they were broken off, and withered; her strongest rod fire consumed it.”

Verse 14. “And fire is broken out in her rod; her straight shoots and her fruits it hath consumed, so that,” &c.

CHAP. XX.

Verse 4. For **הַתְּשׁוּט**, in both places, read, with MS 1, and many others, and the best editions, and with Houbigant, **הַתְּשַׁט**, the Hithpael imperative. “Take upon thee to judge them, son of man, take upon thee to judge them.” *Sustine personam judicis.*

Verses 5, 6, 7. —“when I chose Israel, and lifted up—and made—Egypt, when I lifted up—God, In the day that I lifted up—lands: Then said I”—rather, “when I chose Israel, I lifted up—and I made—Egypt. And I lifted up—God. In that day I lifted up—lands. And I said”—

Verse 13. **אוֹתָם**, MS 1, and many of the best.

Verse 17. **אֹתָם**, MS 1, and many of the best.

Verse 30. —“are ye polluted—and commit ye”—rather, “truly ye are polluted—and ye commit”—

Verse 31. **הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה**, six MSS, and another in the margin.

Verse 34. —“from the people.” —“from the peoples.” **נְפִוצָתָם**, MS 1, and many others.

Verse 35. —“the wilderness of the people.” —“the wilderness of the peoples.” —“The desert between Judea and Babylon, through which ye shall pass into captivity,” says Bishop Newcombe. But Houbigant,

with more penetration, “Nondum scitur quodnam sit desertum populorum, quia praenuntiat propheta ultimam statum Judæorum.”

Verse 38. יבאו, or יבואו, several good MSS and editions.

Verse 39. For עברו, read, with the LXX, Houbigant, three MSS of Kennicott's, of which two are antient, and two of De Rossi's, of which one is antient, עברו. “As for you, O house of Israel, thus saith the Lord Jehovah, Begone, carry away every one his idols, and hereafter if ye will not hearken unto me, yet pollute not,” &c.

Verse 40. —“all of them in the land.” כלה בארץ. כלו is found in some MSS. Bishop Newcombe says that either this reading, or כלם, would be satisfactory. I say, with Houbigant, “Rem non expedies nisi legis מכל הארץ, ‘from the whole earth,’ quam sententiam flagitat series orationis.” The interpretation of the Chaldee would suggest בכל הארץ. But that the natural Israel, finally restored to its proper land, not the mystical Israel in all parts of the earth, is the subject of these promises, appears evidently from the close of verse 41.

CHAP. XXI.

The difficulties of this chapter are to me insuperable.

CHAP. XXII.

Verse 2. —“ wilt thou judge, wilt thou judge”— rather, “ take upon thee to judge, take upon thee to judge”— See xx, 4.

Verse 4. בְּדַמִּי, four MSS; two of them antient. For וְתָבוּא, the true reading probably is וְתָבִיאִי. The MSS give וְתָבֵא, וְתָבֵאוּ, וְתָבֵאִי, and וְתָבוּאִי. For עַד, read, with the LXX, Vulgate, two MSS of De Rossi's, the margin of one of Kennicott's, the notes of Minchath Shai, and Houbigant, עַתָּה. With these two emendations, “ and art come even to thy years,” will be, “ and hast brought on the crisis of thy years.”

Verse 6. —“ every one were in thee in their power to shed blood ;” rather, “ every one in their families were for shedding of blood.” —“ לְזִרְעִי, per suas quisque familias, quasi dicat elegisse principes suam quemque familiam in quâ sanguinem fundat, et principem nullum esse qui non sit reus fusi sanguinis.” Houbigant ad locum. To the same effect the LXX.

Verse 10. עֵנִי—גִּלָּה. These two words should certainly be either both plural or both singular. No MS gives the plural גִּלּוֹ; but MS 1, with two others, gives the singular עֵנָה.

Verse 13. דַּמִּי, MSS 1 and 4, with two others. And the plural verb דָּמִי, requires a plural subject.

Verse 15. —“thy filthiness,” rather “thy defilement.” Bishop Newcombe.

Verse 16. “And thou shalt take thine inheritance in thy self”— or, “And thou shalt be profaned in thyself”— For וְנָחֳלֶתָ, read, with the LXX, the Vulgate, and one MS, וְנָחֳלֵתִי in the first person; “And I will take possession of thee”— or, “And I will take an inheritance in thee”— To this effect the LXX, καὶ κληρονομήσω σε or, according to the Vatican, καὶ κληρονομήσω ἐν σοι and the Vulgate, “Et possidebo te.” Aquila, Theodotion, and Symmachus, though they understood the passage in a different sense, as they are represented by St Jerome, all render the verb in the first person. Aquila and Theodotion: “Et contaminabo te.” Symmachus: “Et vulnerabo te, sive confodiam.” St Jerome judiciously remarks upon these versions, “Sin autem interpretationem Symmachi vel Theodotionis sequimur,——ad malam partem cuncta referenda sunt: quanquam illud huic sensui contrarium sit, quod supra dicitur, ‘Et deficere faciam immunditiam tuam à te.’ Defectio enim immunditiæ restitutio puritatis est.” As I understand the passage, and as it was understood by the LXX and St Jerome, the sentiment seems to be the same, which is delivered more

at large in chap. xx, 32—38. For the construction, נחלתי כר, see instances of it in Numb. xviii, 20, Judges xi, 2, Ps. lxxxii, 8.

Verse 18. “Son of man, the house of Israel is become unto me as dross, all of them : copper, and tin, and iron, and lead, in the midst of the crucible, the silver [itself], are become dross.”

—“in the midst of the crucible.” These words in this place have a particular emphasis. Lead, thrown into the crucible with gold or silver, carries off all the baser metals mingled in the ore, by causing them either to go off with its own fumes in evaporation, or to retire with its own calcined particles to the sides of the vessel in the shape of scoriæ, or to run with it in fusion through the pores of the cupel. Thus the pure gold or silver remains by itself in the middle of the vessel. But this silver of the house of Israel is so impure, that all the baser metals, with the flux itself, occupy the very middle of the test, and the silver itself is dross.

Verse 20. Read, with Houbigant, כקבצת.

Verse 25. “There is a conspiracy of her prophets in the midst thereof like a roaring lion”— “Non quadrat conjuratio in leonem rapientem prædas,” says Houbigant. For קשר therefore, he, with the

LXX, would read **אשר**. For the next word **נביאיה**, I would read also with the LXX and Cappellus, **נשיאיה**. “Whose princes in the midst of her are like a roaring lion”—

—“they have taken the treasure and precious things;” rather, “they seize upon the stout and the valuable.” The image of the lion is pursued, seizing for his meal the choice of the flock.

CHAP. XXIII.

Verse 3. For **שמה מעכו**, read, with Houbigant, **שם המעכו**; —“and there they bruised the teats of their virginity.” The plural **דודים** signifies amorous pleasures. So verse 17; **משכב דדים**, the bed of amorous sports. The plural **בתולים** signifies the condition of untouched virginity. See Lev. xxi, 13. Therefore **דדי בתולים** are amorous pleasures in the first instance with a virgin untouched before. And **עשה דדי בתולים** is a phrase which signifies to deflower a virgin, not by force, but with her own consent. And so the LXX understood it here. —“and there they deflowered their virginity.” —“they deflowered,” *i. e.* men deflowered, *on violaient*.

Verses 5, 6. —“on the Assyrians her neighbours, which were clothed in blue”—rather, “on the Assyrians, gallants clothed in blue”—

Verse 8. —“ and they bruised the breasts of her virginity.” See verse 3.

Verse 15. —“ exceeding in dyed attire upon their heads.” —“ dyed ribbands streaming on their heads.”

Verse 20. —“ upon their paramours.” פלגשיוהם.
—“ super concubitum eorum.” Vulg. “ For she passionately desired their embraces.”

Verse 21. —“ in bruising thy teats by the Egyptians, for the paps of thy youth.” For ממצרים, read, with the LXX, the Vulgate, and one MS of Kennicott's, במצרים; and for למען, read, with the LXX, Vulgate, and Bishop Newcombe, במען. —“ when thy amorous sports were played in Egypt, when the breasts of thy youth were pressed.”

Verse 27. —“ and thy whoredom brought from the land of Egypt.” Expunge “ brought.”

Verses 29, 30. —“ shall leave thee naked and bare, and the nakedness of thy whoredoms shall be discovered, both thy lewdness and thy whoredoms.

30. “ I will do these things unto thee”— Place the full stop at ויניח in verse 29. For וימתך, read וימתך, or וימתך. Expunge the stop at וימתך; and for עשה, the first word of verse 30 (as the verses now stand), read עשי, with three MSS of Kennicott's, the margin of a fourth, and the notes of Minchath Shai;

or, which would be still better, for עשוה אלה, which is the reading of Munster's second quarto Bible, read עשו האלה. The whole may then be thus rendered :

29. —“ shall leave thee naked and bare, and detected in the infamy of debaucheries.

30. “ Thy profligacy and thy debaucheries have brought these things upon thee”—

To this effect the Vulgate.

Verse 34. —“ and thou shalt break the sherds thereof.” —“ and thou shalt lick the very fragments of it dry.” This I take to be the sense of the original. גרם is properly to pick a bone quite bare; applied therefore to a vessel containing a liquid, it must signify to lick it dry. —“ tergere lingua siccitatem usque.”

Verse 36. —“ wilt thou judge—yea”— rather, “ take upon thee to judge—and”— See chap. xxii, 2, and xx, 4.

Verse 42. “ And a voice—sort.” Thus far this verse is to me in the original unintelligible.

Verse 43. עתה, MS 1, with many others. By placing a stop at נאפים, I would divide the whole verse into two interrogative clauses. “ Then I said are there adulterers for this battered harlot? At this

season will even she commit her whoredoms?" Or, affirmatively, "Then I said, there are adulterers even for this battered harlot; at this season even she will play the wanton. Accordingly they went in unto her," &c. The masculine form of the verb **יָנָה**, and the reading which is found in some good MSS, **יָנִי**, make some objection perhaps to this interpretation. But I see no better.

Verses 46, 47. —"I will bring up—and will give—shall stone"—rather, imperatively, "Bring up—and give—and let the company stone"—So the LXX, Vulgate, Houbigant, and Bishop Newcombe.

CHAP. XXIV.

Verse 3. —"Set on a pot," or, caldron. But **סִיר** is not simply the name of the vessel, but of the vessel and its contents taken together. For in verse 6, the pieces of flesh in the vessel are as much mentioned as parts of the pot, as the brass in verse 11.

Verse 4. —"shoulder, fill it with the choice bones;" rather, "shoulder, the choice joints entire." **מֵלֵא** I take, with Houbigant, not for a verb, but a noun; either an adjective, in apposition with **מִבְּחָר**, or a substantive preceding **מִבְּחָר** in the order of construction. And the literal rendering of the words,

מלא עצמים מלא, is either “of the choice of the bones full,” or, “the fullness of the choice of the bones.” The first I prefer. —“bones full,” *i. e.* full of all the flesh that belongs to them, no part of it being cut away. See Houbigant.

Verse 5. “Take the choice of the flock;” rather, “taken from the choice of the flock.” These words should make the end of the last verse.

--“and burn also the bones.” This sense of burning has been assigned to the verb בָּרַח, I suppose upon the authority of the LXX. But it has no such meaning. The marginal interpretation is right: “heap,” or “form into round heaps.” —“com-pone quoque strues.” Vulg. —“pile” is Bishop Newcombe’s word, and it is well chosen. But as the bones of an animal are a bad fuel for boiling a pot, and as it appears that the bones were not to be burnt under the pot, but cast into it, and seethed in it, and to be burnt in it and with it at last, when all the liquor being boiled away, the dry vessel was left exposed to the rage of the fire, verse 11. I am persuaded that for הָעֲצָמִים the true reading in this place is הָעֲצִים. —“pile the billets underneath it”—

Verse 6. —“whose scum.” ἰός, LXX; *i. e.* ver-degris, the poisonous scum composed of the coarse

oil which rises out of boiling meat and the rust of the vessel. The English word "scum" hardly expresses this.

—"bring it out piece by piece, let no lot fall upon it." Neither the LXX nor the Vulgate take the word נפל as an imperative, though the verb רוצוּתָהּ in the former clause is taken for an imperative by the Vulgate. I am persuaded that both these verbs are indicatives, and as such they are rendered by the LXX. For a command to draw the meat out of the pot piece by piece, to be thrown away as unfit for use, seems quite inconsistent with the command given afterwards (verse 10) to destroy the flesh by continuing the boiling. For few critical readers will be satisfied, I believe, with Bishop Newcombe's expedient, to reconcile this apparent contradiction. "The caldron is *supposed*," he says, upon verse 10, "to be filled with *other* flesh." Not relishing this supposition, I would translate the passage under consideration, "Wo to the bloody city," says God by the prophet, "the pot whose poisonous scum is in it, and its poisonous scum cannot be got out of it [will not go out]; upon every one of its pieces [its pieces, *i. e.* the pot's pieces, see verse 3] it [*i. e.* the scum] comes out [*i. e.* appears on the surface], no

lot has fallen upon it," *i. e.* there is no difference between one piece and another; all are equally infected with the verdegriis of this filthy caldron adhering to all the joints.

Verse 10. —“and spice it well”— To what purpose? For it was not to be eaten. *רקח*, as a noun, may sometimes signify spice. But its proper sense, as a verb, is to prepare aromatic ointments or perfumes. And because such substances are for the most part reduced to the form of an extract, hence the verb in Hiphil signifies ‘to boil to that consistence,’ and thence ‘to boil away.’ —“Bullire, fervere facere, decoquere, ἐψειν, ἀφεψειν.” Cocceius. And hence the noun *מרקחה* denotes a ropy broth, thickened by excessive boiling. The passage therefore should be thus rendered; —“stew down the flesh, and boil away the broth, and let the bones be scorched.” —“coquatur etiam atque etiam donec ossa adurantur.” Cocceius. So the LXX understood the phrase. But the Alexandrine LXX gives the clauses in another order: —ὅπως ἐλαττωθῇ ὁ ζωμος, καὶ ἐκτακῇ τὰ κρέα, καὶ τὰ ὅστα συμφρυγῇσονται. The Vatican omits the last about the bones, and agrees with the Hebrew text in placing the clause about the flesh first of the other two.

Verse 12. “The labour is in vain. It [the scum] will not come out of her. Much is her poisonous scum. Her poisonous scum stinketh.” Compare Houbigant.

“The labour is in vain.” Literally, **הָאֵימָה** Labours **הֵלֵאָה** [are] weariness, or fatigue; *i. e.* the labour is mere weariness, and nothing else. So the Vulgate took the phrase: —“*Multo labore sudatum est, et non exivit de eâ nimia rubigo ejus.*”

Verse 13. “In thy filthiness is lewdness.” **בְּטִמְאָתְךָ וּמָה**. These words to me are unintelligible. Houbigant thinks it might remove the difficulty to read **וּמָהִי**, and connect these words with what follows. “In thy uncleanness I thought that I would have purged thee; but thou art not purged,” &c. But the construction **יֵעַן וּמָהִי** I take to be unexampled and inadmissible.

Verse 17. —“of men;” rather, “of mourners.” “Here **אָנִישׁ** is used in its strict sense,” says Bishop Newcombe, “with a reference to its root *ægrotavit*.”

CHAP. XXV.

Verse 4. —“to the men of the east,” *i. e.* to the Arabians. Nebuchadnezzar probably destroyed the fortifications of their towns, especially on their fron-

tier, which left the country open to the incursions of the wandering hordes in the adjacent desert. That these wandering Arabs are meant is confirmed by the mention that follows of milk, camels, and flocks."

—"their palaces;" rather, "their castles," or perhaps "their camps." The word literally signifies 'rows, or ranges.' Hence perhaps, 'tents placed in rows, or in regular order.' The word in this place certainly denotes some temporary mansion, and is ill rendered either by palaces or castles.

Verse 9. —"from the cities, from his cities which are on his frontiers." The prefix מ in ערי is upon a rasure in MS 1. I would expunge this prefix, and for the preceding word מהערים, I would read בהערים; and I would render, "by dismantling cities upon his frontier." —"by dismantling." בהערים, I take for the infinitive (with ב prefixed) of the Hiphil verb הערים, 'to strip,' or 'make naked,' more especially 'to strip of armour.'

In the remainder of this verse, the names of the cities, Bethjeshimoth, &c. are in apposition with the substantive "glory," which is their general description; and that substantive is the object of the verb transitive "give" in the following verse.

—“ frontier. The glory of the land, Bethjeshimoth, Baalmeon, and Kiriathaim, to the men of the east I will give it in possession, together with the Ammonites.” To the same effect Houbigant; who expunges the י in ונתתיה in verse 10, which correction I adopt.

Verse 12. —“ Because that Edom hath dealt against the house of Judah by taking vengeance”— rather, with the LXX, “ Because of what Edom did in taking revenge upon the house of Judah”—

—“ and hath greatly offended”— ויאשמו אשום. Read אשם, for אשום, with many MSS. I am much inclined to think the LXX have given the true sense of this phrase; —αὐτὸς ἐμνηστῆσεν αὐτὸν. —“ and he bore malice”—

Verse 13. —“ desolate from Teman, and they of Dedan shall fall by the sword;” rather, “ desolate; from Teman even unto Dedan, they shall fall by the sword.”

Verse 15. —“ Because the Philistines have dealt by revenge”— rather, “ Because of what the Philistim did in taking revenge”—

Verse 16. For איבת, Houbigant would read באיבת. But perhaps the words למשחית איבת עולם may be literally rendered ‘ perditionem usque veteris odii,’

‘ the destruction of an inveterate hatred,’ *i. e.* such destruction as an inveterate hatred would wish.

—“ the Cherethim,” the descendants of the Cre-
tans. Vide Vitringa in Is. xiv, 29—32, vol. i, p.
448—450.

CHAP. XXVI.

Verse 2. —“ she is broken that was the gates of
the people, she is turned unto me, I shall be reple-
nished, now she is laid waste.”

For רלתות, read, with Houbigant and Bishop New-
combe, רכלת, ‘ mercatrix.’ —“ she is broken, the
factress of the peoples; my turn is come; I shall
be replenished; she is laid waste.”

Verse 10. —“ as men enter into a city, wherein
is made a breach;” rather, “ as men enter into a
city, at its breach.”

Verse 11. —“ and thy strong garrisons”— For
ומצבות in the plural, five MSS give ומצבת the singular
feminine *in regimine*, which seems to be right, for
this noun is the only subject to be found for the fe-
minine and singular verb תרר. —“ and the pillar
of thy strength shall fall to the ground.” —“ the
pillar of thy strength” may be either some symboli-
cal pillar of idolatrous worship on which the Tyrian

people placed a superstitious reliance, like that in the temple of the Sun at Emesa, (see Mr Parkhurst under the word יִצֶב); or it may be a figurative expression for national strength, like the “stantem columnam” of the Latin poet. I incline to the first sense, though the LXX seem to have understood the phrase in the latter: — καὶ τῆς ὑποστάσεως τῆς ἰσχύος σου ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς καταξεί. LXX. For תָּרַר, they seem to have read יָרַר. The Vulgate, on the contrary, read תַּרְדֵּנָה: —“et statuæ tuæ nobiles in terram corruent.” For as neither of these varieties of the verb appear in MSS now extant, for this, as well as other reasons, the emendation of the noun by expunction of the י is preferable.

Verse 17. —“that was inhabited by sea-faring men;” rather, “that hast of long time been inhabited.” —“quæ habitaris a diebus, hoc est, a longo tempore.” Houbigant.

—“which cause their terror to be on all that haunt it.” For יוֹשְׁבֵיהָ at the end of this verse, read, with Houbigant, הַיִּבְשָׁה; —“aridæ sive terræ in oppositione cum mari quod antecedit.” —“which spread their terror over all the earth.”

Verse 18. “Now shall the isles tremble in the day of thy fall.” For הָאֵין, or הָאֵיין, or הָאֵיִם, which are

the preferable, but still very exceptionable, readings of many MSS, the Vulgate certainly read **הַצִּיִּם**; and for **יִם**, one antient MS has **בְּיִם**. “Now shall the ships tremble in the day of thy fall.”

Verse 19. “For thus saith the Lord God” — **לִי כֵּן אָמַר אֲדֹנָי יְהוִה**. If these words were omitted, what follows to the end of this verse, would connect well with the preceding verse; whereas it connects very ill with what follows.

Verse 20. “When I shall bring thee down” — rather, “For I will bring thee down—and will set thee” — —“and I shall set glory in the land of the living.” For **וַיִּתְּחִי צְבִי**, read, with the LXX, Houbigant, Archbishop Secker, and Dimock, **וַיִּתְּחִי צְבִי**; —“nor establish thyself in the land of the living.”

Verse 21. —“a terror;” rather, “an utter ruin,” or, “a mere nothing.”

CHAP. XXVII.

Verse 2. —“at the entry of the sea,” or, “by the haven.” **מִבּוֹאֵת יָם**. —“Ita nominatur *portus* et ora *maritima*.” Houbigant. See Isaiah xxiii, 1, notes.

Verse 5. —“ship-boards.” **לַחֲתִיִּם**. It is difficult to account for the dual form of this noun. The Vulgate read **לַחֲוֹת יָם**, ‘sea-boards,’ which is somewhat

confirmed by five MSS of Kennicott's; and Luther's Bible has לחותים. Four other MSS of Kennicott's have לוחותים.

—"of Senir," *i. e.* Hermon. See Deut. iii, 9; 1 Chron. v, 23.

Verse 6. —"the company of the Ashurim have made thy benches of ivory." For בת אשורים, read, in one word, בתאשורים. —"thy benches they have made of ivory [inlaid] in box"— Bishop Newcombe and others.

Verse 7. —"thy sail;" rather, I think, "thy streamer."

—"blue and purple." תכלת וארגמן. By the frequent mention of these two together, if ארגמן be properly the amethystine purple, I should suppose that תכלת may be the chonchyliat dye, a dusky blue, according to Pliny, resembling the colour of a troubled sea.

—"that which covered thee," *i. e.* thy awning.

Verse 8. —"thy wise men, O Tyrus, that were in thee, were thy pilots;" rather, "thy wise men, O Tyrus, were at thy command, as thy navigators." Navigation was a science in such request at Tyre, that it was the professed occupation of her men of learning. —"were at thy command:" this is the force of בן היי, here, and in the next verse.

Verse 9. —“were in thee, thy calkers.” —“were at thy command, as thy calkers.”

—“were in thee to occupy thy merchandise.”
 —“were at thy command to fill thy market.” לערב
 מערב, literally, ‘to mingle thy market,’ *i. e.* to fill thy market with various commodities. מערב often denotes a commercial intercourse of different countries; but in this chapter it is repeatedly used for a market.

Verse 10. —“were in thine army thy men of war.”
 —“were thy warriors, for thine army.”

Verse 12. “Tarshish was thy mart for abundance of all kind of wealth; with silver, iron, tin, and lead, they furnished thy warehouses.

13. “Javan, Tubal, and Meshech, were thy dealers; with the persons of men, and vessels of copper, they furnished thy market.

14. “From the house of Togarmah, with horses, horsemen, and mules, they furnished thy repositories.

15. “The men of Dedan were thy carriers; many isles were marts for thy wealth; they brought thee in return thy price, horns, ivory, and ebony.

16. “Syria was thy mart, for thy various works; with emeralds, purple and broidery, and cotton, and coral, and brilliants, they furnished thy warehouses.”

—“thy warehouses,” בעֲבוּנֶיךָ. Three MSS of Kennicott's omit the prefixed ב.

17. “Judah and the land of Israel they were thy dealers; with wheat of Minith, and Panag, and honey, and oil, and balm, they stocked thy market.

18. “Damascus was thy mart, for thy various works, for the abundance of all kind of wealth [which they bought], with wine of Chelbon, and the whitest wool.

19. “And Dan and Javan of Uzal put into thy warehouses wrought iron, cassia, and the reed.

20. “In thy market was Dedan thy dealer, in magnificent cloths for chariots.

21. “Arabia and all the princes of Kedar they were chapmen of thy wealth; in lambs, and rams, and goats, in these they traded with thee.

22. “The merchants of Sheba and Raamah, they were thy dealers; with every article of spicery, and every precious stone, and gold, they furnished thy warehouses.

23. “Harah, and Canneh, and Eden, the merchants of Sheba, Assur-Chalmud, were thy dealers.

24. “These were dealers with thee in large robes; in bales of blue cloth (see verse 7) and embroidery; in chests of sumptuous apparel bound with cords,

and cedars; in these things they were dealers with thee," or, "in these things was thy trade."

16. —"The Syrians," says Michaelis, quoted by Bishop Newcombe, "could buy purple from Tyre, but sell none to Tyre." But this seems a hasty assertion. The shell-fish that yielded the purple dye abounded in different parts of the world: not only on the coast of Phœnicia, but on the Gætulian and Laconian coasts. And why not on the coast of Syria? The Melibœan purple mentioned by Virgil is supposed by Isaac Vossius (on Mela) to have been manufactured in the island of Melibœa at the mouth of the Orontes. And it is very possible that the Tyrians might buy up the purple of other manufactories for the supply of their own market; for they were the brokers of all the world. It appears indeed from verse 7, that they bought the purple of the isles of Elisha, that is, of the coasts of the Peloponnesus, for their own use.

22. "The merchants of Sheba," &c. The word רַכָּל signifies either a merchant who sells the goods of his own country at a foreign market, or one who buys the goods of one foreign market to sell at another. These merchants of Sheba and Raamah I take to be persons of other countries, who bought up the

commodities of Sheba and Raamah, and sold them again at Tyre. This I think appears from the next verse, by which it appears that the inhabitants of Haran, Canneh, and Eden, were the merchants of Sheba.

Verse 25. “The ships of Tarshish did sing of thee in thy market”— For שְׂרוּתֶיךָ, six MSS of Kennicott’s, and three old editions, have שְׂרָתֶיךָ. “The ships of Tarshish were thy servants for thy commerce”—

Verse 27. —“and in all thy company”—
—“and *in* all,” וּבְכָל. The כ is omitted in eight MSS and six printed editions, besides Minchath Shai.

Verse 30. —“against thee,” rather “for thee.” Bishop Newcombe.

Verse 31. For קָרָחָא, many of the best MSS and printed editions have קָרָחָא.

Verse 33. “By exporting thy wares beyond sea”—

Verse 34. “In the time when thou shalt be broken by the seas—shall fall.” “Now thou art broken in the seas, thy merchandise [is sunk] in the deep waters, and all thy company in the midst of thee is fallen.” See Bishop Newcombe.

Verse 36. —“thou shalt be a terror”— rather, “thou shalt be brought to nothing”—

CHAP. XXVIII.

Verse 2. —“ I sit in the seat of God” — rather, “ I sit like a God” — literally, “ I sit the sitting of God.”

Verse 8. וּמִתְחַתָּהּ for וּמִתְחַתָּהּ. The ה paragogic, and the ה formative of the second person omitted, as is usual with the verbs Lamed ה. See Masclef's Gram. cap. xii, § 2, and cap. xviii, § 3.

Verse 12. “ Thou sealest up the sum, full,” &c. — Συ ἀποσφραγισμα ὁμοιωσεως. LXX. —“ Tu signaculum similitudinis, plenus,” &c. —“ Tu es omnibus numeris absolutum specimen.” Castalio. —“ Thou art like a signet of curious engraving.” Bishop Newcombe, referring in his notes to Jer. xxii, 24, and Haggai ii, 23. I would render the passage thus: “ Thou art the seal of exact likeness, full,” &c. The word חותם signifies either the engraved seal itself, or the wax or clay with the impression of the seal upon it. The substantive *seal* is used in English with the same ambiguity. It must be observed however that the sense of the Hebrew word is still more extensive; it signifies any engraved gem, whether a seal properly so called, or no. Thus in Jer. xxii, 24, and Haggai ii, 23, it signifies, no seal, but a gem en-

graved with the name of a favourite, to be worn upon the finger, or near the heart. See Parkhurst's Lexicon, חתם. In this place the allusion, as appears from the following verse, is to the similitude of God in which Adam was created. So the antient kings of Tyre, for their power, wealth, and external grandeur, were images of God, like the engraved resemblance on a seal, or the impression of the seal. It is needless to mention that for חכניית, I read, with the antients and Houbigant, חבניית.

Verse 13. —“carbuncle and gold; the workmanship of thy tabrets and of thy pipes was prepared in thee, in the day that thou was created.”

—“thy tabrets—and thy pipes,” תפיד—ונקביו. I am persuaded that Grotius has given the true interpretation of these two words, both signifying pearls of different sorts. The first תפיד, that large sort which were known to the Romans by the very same name ‘tympana,’ descriptive of their shape, for they were round on the one side and flat on the other. Vide Plin. נקבים, pearls of a much smaller size and perfectly round, perforated in order to be strung in rows. Still the construction is embarrassed, as the text now stands. But for מלאכת, the LXX, Syriac, and Arabic, seem to have had

מלאה, or מלאות, and to have read, without any stop or pause between the words, וזהב and מלאה. The word מלאה those antient interpreters render as a verb, but I take it to be a noun; and placing a colon at the word וברקת, “and carbuncle:” I render what follows thus,

And gold was the *socketting* [*i. e.* setting] of thy unions,

And thy pearl-beads [that are] upon thee, were ready for thee in the day thou wast created.

Verse 14. “Thou art the anointed cherub, that covereth, and I have set thee so.” For ונתתך, read, with the LXX, Houbigant, and Bishop Newcombe, נתתך, without the prefixed ו. “I have made thee the anointed overshadowing cherub.” Or if for משה we read, with the Vulgate and one MS, משר, “I have made thee the tall overshadowing cherub.” —“Alluditur ad cherubim templi Salomonis, qui erant vastæ molis et propitiatorium tegebant alis suis.” Houbigant ad locum. Houbigant proposes no emendation of the word משה, which itself, he says, in the Chaldee dialect renders ‘magnus, eximius.’ But I find no authority for this assertion.

Verse 15. “Thou wast perfect in thy ways”—*i. e.* the prosperous course of thy fortunes was uninterrupted.

Verse 16. “By the multitude of thy merchandise they have filled the midst of thee with violence.” מל is unquestionably a corrupted word. Three MSS, of which two are antient, have מלא. The LXX, Syriac, and Arabic, have מלאה. Houbigant would read מלא. — Απο πληθους της εμποριας σου επλησας [or επληθηνας] τα ταμεια σου ανομιας. LXX. —“In multitude negotiationis tuæ repleta sunt interiora tua iniquitate.” Vulg. And to the same effect Houbigant. But I cannot find a single instance in which the noun תוך, either in the singular or plural, is used for ‘the inward parts,’ as denoting ‘the moral dispositions of the mind in general.’ Nor can I find that it ever signifies a storehouse or repository. It sometimes denotes ‘deceit.’ I imagine that the true reading has been one or the other of these two, either מלאה תוך וחמס, “In the variety of thy commerce thou art filled with deceit and injustice;” or, which I should much prefer, מלא בתוֹך חמס, “By the variety of thy commerce injustice is brought to the height in the midst of thee.”

Verse 17. —“thou hast corrupted thy wisdom by reason of thy brightness;” rather, “thy wisdom shall perish together with thy beauty.” To this effect Houbigant.

Verse 19. —“thou shalt be a terror;” rather, “thou shalt be reduced to nothing.”

Verse 23. —“shall be judged”— For ונפלל, read, with the LXX, Vulgate, Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, Houbigant, Bishop Newcombe, and one antient MS, ונפל, “shall fall.”

CHAP. XXIX.

Verse 3. —“My river is mine own, and I have made it for myself.” These words seem to allude to the artificial works, the lake of Mœris, and the canals, which the kings of Egypt had made to regulate the overflowing of the river, or to open communications between the different parts of the country.

Verse 7. “When they took hold of thee by thy hand”— For בכפך, MS 1, with many of the best, give בכך; “when they took hold of thee with the hand”—

—“to be at a stand.” For והעמדת, read, with Houbigant, Archbishop Secker, and Bishop Newcombe, והמעדת, “to totter.”

Verse 10. —“from the tower of Syene even unto the border of Ethiopia;” or, “from Migdol unto Syene, even unto the border of Ethiopia.” Mr Lowth, Houbigant, and Bishop Newcombe.

Verse 18. —“ yet he had no wages, nor his army, for Tyrus, for the service that he had served against it.” That he had no wages, in the strict meaning of these words, is more than is said in the original. —“ and he got not wages, for himself and for his army from Tyre according to (*i. e.* in proportion to) the service which he served against it;” *i. e.* he was not adequately paid, by the spoil of Tyre for the toil of the siege. The notion that some have entertained that the town surrendered upon terms, seems inconsistent with what is said in chap. xxvi, 7—12.

Verse 20. “ I have given him,” &c.

“ [אשר עבר בה] his due pay [פעלתו] for which he served, [נתתי לו] I have appointed him [namely] the land of Egypt, [אשר עשו לי] because of that which they had done against me.” In the former part of the verse I follow Houbigant, in the latter Bishop Newcombe. If it be said that Bishop Newcombe’s interpretation makes אשר equivalent to על אשר, I answer, that in any interpretation of this clause, על before אשר must be understood.

CHAP. XXX.

Verse 3. —“ the time of the heathen.” עת, ‘ a

critical time, a season of extreme danger.' Compare Is. ix, 1, and Ps. ix, 10, and x, 1.

Verse 4. —“ And the sword shall come—Ethiopia;” rather, “For the sword is going against Egypt, and great consternation shall be in Cush”—

—“ and they shall take away her multitude;” rather, “ and they shall seize her riches”—

Verse 7. For וַעֲרִיָּה and וַנִּשְׁמָה, read וַעֲרִיָּה and וַנִּשְׁמָה.

Verse 9. —“ shall messengers go forth from me in ships, to make the careless Ethiopians afraid”—

—“ in ships,” בַּצִּיִּם. “Up the Nile to Ethiopia,” says Bishop Newcombe, “ it being a more secure way of communicating intelligence in a time of general commotion.” But I rather agree with Houbigant, that if by Cush we understand the proper territory of the Cushites in Arabia Petrea, for God’s messengers to that country was not by water; if we understand by Cush, what the words never meant, Ethiopia to the south of Egypt, the navigation thither up the Nile was against the stream, which was not the way to send a message with dispatch. I am persuaded therefore, that either the word בַּצִּיִּם is corrupt, or that ‘ in ships ’ is not its meaning. For בַּצִּיִּם, I would read בַּצִּיִּים: “ In that day messen-

gers shall go from me to the Siim (the Ichthyophagi, Bochart Phal. lib. iv, cap. 29) to alarm the careless Cush." The proper territory of Cush was in Arabia Petrea, on the eastern side of the head of the Arabian Gulf. But the Cushites seem to have spread themselves to the western coast, where they were the neighbours of the Ichthyophagi, if not intermixt with them. Hence a message sent to the Ichthyophagi would soon spread the alarm among the secure Cushites. Compare Lowth upon the passage.

Verse 10. — "I will make the multitude of Egypt to cease" — rather, "I will make the bustle of Egypt to cease" — — "the bustle," *i. e.* the bustle of trade, commerce, and pleasure.

Verse 15. — "the multitude of No;" rather, "Ammon-No."

Verse 18. — "the yokes," rather "the sceptres."

Verse 20. — "in the eleventh year in the first month" — It appears from Jer. xxxvii, 5, that when the Chaldean army had formed the siege of Jerusalem, the Egyptians marched to the relief of the town with so considerable a force, that the Chaldeans were obliged to raise the siege for a time, in order to meet the Egyptians' battle. It is certain that in this engagement the Chaldeans were victorious, because

they soon returned to the siege, and met with no more interruption from the Egyptians. It is probable therefore that the Egyptians were defeated with great slaughter, and that this is the blow mentioned in the sequel as a breaking of the king of Egypt's arm. This prophecy was probably delivered soon after that defeat of the Egyptians.

Verse 21. —“to be healed;” or, “to apply medicines.” Bishop Newcombe.

—“to put a roller.” For לָשׁוּם, read, with the Syriac, Houbigant, and Bishop Newcombe, לֹא שׁוּם.

—“a bandage shall not be put upon it.” Bishop Newcombe.

Verse 22. —“the strong, and that which was broken.” No emendation is necessary. God tells the prophet, verse 21, that he has already broken Pharaoh's arm, alluding to some great blow the Egyptians had already received. In this verse, God says further that this blow has been but the prelude to the approaching ruin of the Egyptian empire. That he is about to break “both Pharaoh's arms,” in the dual number, not only that which had been once fractured already, but the other, which as yet was sound. —“brachium sanum ut et vulneratum.” Houbigant.

CHAP. XXXI.

Verse 3. —“the Assyrian was a cedar in Lebanon.” Meibomius understands the word אֲשׁוּר in this place as an epithet in apposition with the word אֵרֵךְ, expressing a particular species of the tree. I cannot but wonder that this conceit should meet with the approbation of so great a master in sacred criticism as Bishop Lowth. Nothing can be more natural than that the prophet should warn the Egyptian monarch by the example of the Assyrian empire, which had been destroyed, not above 24 years before the delivery of this prophecy, by the very same prince who within 20 years more was to conquer Egypt. The Assyrian empire is exhibited under the image of a majestic cedar of prodigious growth.

Niniveh destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar A. P. J. 4102

This prophecy delivered by Ezekiel, - - 4126

Egypt subdued by Nebuchadnezzar, - - 4143

—“with fair branches, and with a shadowing shroud, and of an high stature, and his top was among the thick boughs;” rather, “fair in shoots, and thick in an overshadowing top, and tall in stem, and his topmost shoot was among the clouds.”

—“thick in an overshadowing top,” חרש מצל.
 —“nemorosus frondibus,” Vulg. —πυκνός ἐν τῇ σκασπῇ,
 LXX Alex. This I am satisfied is the true sense.
 But observe, that to preserve the usual similarity of
 construction in the different clauses of this passage,
 the word מצל is not to be understood as the noun צל
 with the preposition מ prefixed, but as a noun sub-
 stantive, without any prefix, the accusative after the
 participle חרש; for thus, in the clause preceding,
 ענף is the accusative after the participle יפה; and in
 the clause immediately following, קומה is the accusa-
 tive after the participle גבה. And these accusatives
 express the parts of the tree, which are severally
 subjects concerning which the participles יפה and
 גבה predicate. So the accusative מצל must express
 a part of the tree which may be the subject of the
 predication of the participle חרש. Now מצל being a
 noun, from the Hiphil participle of the root צל, na-
 turally signifies ‘the instrument of shade,’ or that
 part of the tree which casts the shade, namely, its
 top: I render it therefore ‘an overshadowing top.’
 And of this overshadowing top, the participle חרש
 predicates that it is thick, or thick-intwined. For
 the verb חרש in the Chaldee dialect renders, accord-
 ing to Castellus, ‘implicatus, intricatus, condensatus

est, more sylvæ.” Whence by the way I am persuaded that חֲרִישׁ as a noun in Hebrew may signify ‘a wood,’ or ‘thicket,’ notwithstanding that Mr Parkhurst doubts this use of it. That learned orientalist would render the phrase חֲרִישׁ מִצֵּל in this place ‘still with shade.’ But besides that this exposition destroys much of the elegance of the passage, by making this clause differ in construction from the next preceding and the next following, the tranquility of the shelter afforded by the tree is a circumstance so ill-suited to the subject, that it was rather to be kept out of sight. Mr Julius Bate renders חֲרִישׁ in this passage ‘artificially or beautifully formed.’ But I cannot think that a Hebrew poet would express the wild beauty of nature, in the vegetable kingdom, in words properly descriptive of the study of art.

4 The waters nourished it; the deep reared it,

Leading its streams around [every] plantation,

And sending its water-pipes to all the trees of the field.

מִטְעָה, ‘a plantation;’ *i. e.* any or every plantation.

—“its water-pipes,” תְּעֻלֹתֶיהָ. These water-pipes of the deep can be nothing but the narrow passages in the earth, through which the waters of the abyss are raised to the surface of the globe for the forma-

tion of springs and rivers; what Hutchinson and his followers understand by the “windows of heaven” in Moses’s account of the deluge. Such passages certainly exist, although in my judgment they are not what Moses meant to express by that name.

5 Thus his stem grew tall above all the trees of the field,
And his waving boughs increased in thickness, and his young
twigs in length,

&c.

Verse 7. —“all great nations.” For כל, read, with the Vulgate, Houbigant, and Bishop Newcombe, קהל, “an assembly of great nations.”

Verse 10. For גבהת בקומה, I would read את גבה, or perhaps בקומתו, קומתו.

Inasmuch as he was tall in stem [or proud of his height],
And sent up his topmost shoot among the very clouds,
&c.

Verse 11. For אל, read, with many of the best MSS, Houbigant, and Bishop Newcombe, איל; also for עשי and ברשעו, read, with MS 1, and many others, Houbigant, and Bishop Newcombe, עשה and ברשעו. And with ברשעו let this verse end, and with the following word begin the next.

11 Therefore I delivered him into the hand of a mighty one of
the nations;

He shall surely deal with him according to his wickedness.

12 I have driven him out, and strangers, the violent of the nations, shall cut him down.

To the same effect nearly Houbigant.

Verse 14. —“ among the thick boughs ;” rather, “ among the clouds.”

—“ neither their trees stand up in their height, all that drink water ;” rather,

Nor any that drink water rest themselves against them for their height.

—“ Nec ad eam dum excelsa est applicent sese quæcunque aquam ebibunt.” Houbigant.

—“ that drink water,” a poetical periphrasis for trees, says Bishop Newcombe.

Verse 15. כסיתי, MS 1, with many others. ואקדיר, many MSS. With these emendations, punctuate thus :

כה אמר אדני יהוה

ביום רדתו שאלה האבלתי

כסיתי עליו את תהום

ומנע נהרותיה ויכלאו מים רבים

ואקדיר עליו לבנון וכלעצי השדה

עליו עלפה

Thus saith the Lord Jehovah:

In the day when he went down to the grave, I caused a mourning :

I closed the deep over him,

And I restrained its streams, and the great waters were imprisoned ;

And I caused Lebanon, and all the trees of the field, to grieve for him ;

For him there was a drooping.

—“its streams,” the rivers which have their origin from the abyss.

—“the great waters were imprisoned.” They were locked up in the central caverns, and not suffered to rise through the crannies of the solid mass for the usual supply of springs.

Verse 16. —“shall be comforted.” —“were comforted.” This was their comfort, that although they went down to the grave, the Assyrian went down with them.

Ver. 17. —“and they that were his arm.” Bishop Newcombe, “his seed.” זרע. I agree with Houbigant that this noun must be a corruption of some verb ; perhaps זרעו, (though Houbigant proposes וזרעו). —“and all they among the nations who dwelt under his shade, were thrown into confusion.”

Verse 18. “To whom art thou thus like”— “To whom art thou so exactly like”—

—“this is Pharaoh.” *Mutato nomine de te fabula narratur.*

CHAP. XXXII.

Verse 2. —“and thou camest forth with thy rivers,” &c. —“when thou thrustest thyself up in the rivers, then thou troublest the waters with thy feet, and makest foul their streams.” —“when thou thrustest thyself up.” וַתִּגַּח. The verb expresses the sudden force with which the monster thrust his head above the waters. See Parkhurst's Lexicon, and Bishop Newcombe's note.

Verse 3. —“and they shall bring thee up.” The Vulgate and LXX give the verb in the first person singular. But perhaps no alteration is necessary. See the Syriac.

Verse 5. —“and fill the vallies with thy height.” רִמּוֹתָי. —“projectu tuo, *i. e.* projecto tuo cadavere.” —“with thy outcast carcase.” So R. Salamo, Cappellus, and Moerlius, quoted by Bishop Newcombe, who nevertheless retains the public translation.

Verse 6. For צִפְתָּךְ מִדְּמֶךָ, read, with Houbigant, מִדְּמֶךָ צִפְתָּךְ, with a comma between the two words.

And I will soak the earth with thy blood,

Thy gore shall be upon the mountains.

Verse 9. —“when I shall bring thy destruction among the nations ;” rather, “when I shall carry

the ruins of thee among nations.” שִׁבְרָךְ. Houbigant, upon the authority, as he persuades himself, of the LXX, would read שְׁבוּרָךְ. But the Greek word αἰχμαλωσιαν expresses the thing meant by the Hebrew שִׁבְרָךְ, though not under the same image. The Hebrew word describes the Egyptians carried forcibly into captivity, or scattered by a voluntary flight into distant regions, after the conquest of their country, under the image of the disjointed fragments of a demolished building. The English word *ruins* in the plural gives the very same idea.

Verse 14. “Then I will make their waters deep;” rather, “Then I will cause their waters to subside;” *i. e.* the swoln troubled waters of the rivers shall resume their natural state, and run between their banks clear and smooth as oil. Compare the Vulgate and LXX; and see the root שָׁקַע in Mr Parkhurst, and Mr Julius Bate.

Verse 16. —“lamentation.” See Lowth, Prælect. xxiii. “This is the lamentation,” *i. e.* this is the subject of the lamentation; for there is nothing of lamentation in the strain.

Verses 18—21. The translation of the LXX suggests certain transpositions and other easy emendations of these four verses, which greatly add to the

perspicuity and heighten the elegance of the passage.

MASORETIC TEXT.

- 18 בן אדם נהה על המון מצרים
והורדהו אותה ובנות גוים אדירים
אל ארץ תחתיות את יורדי בור:
19 ממי נעמת רדה והשכבה את ערלים;
20 בתוך חללי חרב יפלו הרב נתנה
משכו אותה וכל המוניה;
21 ידברו לו אלי גבורים מתוך שאול
את עזריו ירדו
שכבו הערלים חללי חרב:

AMENDED TEXT.

- 18 בן אדם נהה על המון מצרים
והרדהו אותה ובנותיה גוים אדירים
אל ארץ תחתית את יורדי בור:
19 בתוך חללי חרב יפלו לחרב נתנה
משכו אותה וכל המונה;
20 את עזריה ירדו שכבו
הערלים חללי חרב;
21 וידברו אליו גברים מתוך שאול
ממי נעמת רדה והשכבה את ערלים

- 18 Son of man, wail over the multitude of Egypt,
For mighty nations have cast down her and her daughters
Unto the nether parts of the earth, among them that go down
to the pit.

19 Amidst the slain by the sword they shall fall ; to the sword she is destined.

Drag her away and all her multitude.

20 With her helpers they shall go down ; they shall lie down Uncircumcised, slain by the sword.

21 And mighty ones from the midst of hell shall speak to thee ; Than whom art thou more lovely ? Come down ; and lay thee down with the uncircumcised.

Of the above emendations some are supported by the authority of MSS ; namely, **אריזים**, **תחתית**, **המונה**.

Verse 22. For **סביבותיו קברתיו**, I would read, as in verse 24, **סביבות כברתה**.

There is Assyria and all her company, around her sepulchre.

Verse 23. For **אשר נתנו**, I would read **אשור נתנה** ; and for **חתית**, towards the end of the verse, with one MS, the LXX, Houbigant, and Bishop Newcombe, **חתיתם**.

Assyria has made her graves in the sides of the pit,

And her company is around her own grave,

All of them slain, fallen by the sword,

Who spread their terror over the land of the living.

Verse 25. For **סביבותיו**, read **סביבות**, as above.

—“ with all her multitude around her grave.” All that follows of this verse is a repetition, with some very immaterial variations, of the latter part of the preceding. The LXX omit the whole of this verse,

except the two first words, which they join to the preceding verse.

Verse 26. סְבִיבוֹת קְבֵרָתָהּ, as before.

Verse 27. “And they shall not lie”—rather, “But they are not laid down”—The Scythian invaders of Asia, in the time of Cyaxares, who are the persons here meant, were not slain in battle, but their chiefs were massacred by Cyaxares and his nobles at a banquet. To this the prophet alludes. The omission of the negative לֹא, proposed by Cappelus, and adopted by Houbigant and Bishop Newcombe, is very injudicious.

—“that are fallen of the uncircumcised.” For מְעֵרִים, read, with the LXX, Houbigant, Dathius, and Bishop Newcombe, מְעִילִים; —“the apostates of old.” See Gen. vi, 4.

—“: and they have laid”—read “, and have laid”—The subjects of this proposition are the mighty, the apostates of old time, who went down into hell with their accoutrements of war, not those of whom it is denied that they are laid down with these mighty ones. The pronoun ‘which,’ therefore rehearsing these mighty ones, the [apostates of old, is the nominative to the verb ‘have laid,’ and the

conjunction copulative renders the use of another pronoun unnecessary.

—“but their iniquities shall be upon their bones, though they were the terror”— I know not what it is to lay a man’s iniquities upon the bones of his dead body rotting in the grave. I am inclined to think, with Houbigant, that the word עֲנֻתָם is a corruption of some word parallel to חֲרֻבֹתָם in the preceding line. The true word may have been מִגְנוֹתָם. —“and their shields are lying upon their skeletons, for they were the terror”— Houbigant would read עֲוִיגָתָם, which he renders by ‘their bows.’ But I cannot find that either the Arabic عَوِیَا, or the Hebrew חֲוִי, ever signifies ‘a bow.’

—“the terror of the mighty in the land of the living.” I am not quite satisfied about the construction of this clause. To carry the sense which the translations put upon it, the verb substantive being understood, the pronoun rehearsing the persons intended, as the subject of that verb, I apprehend should be expressed. Thus, כִּי חֲתִית גִּבּוֹרִים הָמָּה, בְּאַרְצָא חַיִּים. But even with this emendation, how were the persons meant the terror of the גִּבּוֹרִים? They are described as themselves the גִּבּוֹרִים in the former part of the verse. I am much inclined to

read **כי חתית גבורתם בארץ חיים**; “For their might had been a terror in the land of the living.” The Syriac translation is to the same effect, and gives some support to the conjecture.

Verse 31. For **אותם**, MS 1, with many others, has **אתם**; but the received reading seems the best. **אותם** is the common object of the verbs **יראה** and **נחם**.

Them shall Pharaoh see,

And [he] shall afford [them] comfort for all the multitude
slain by the sword,

Pharaoh and all his army, saith the Lord Jehovah.

Verse 32. **חתייתי**, MS 1, with many others, and the Masora, Vulgate, and Houbigant. **המוני**, some MSS, the Vulgate, LXX, Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, and Bishop Newcombe.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Verse 12. —“neither shall the righteous,” &c. There cannot be a doubt that for **וצדיק**, the true reading must be **וצדקה הצדיק**. —“and as for the righteousness of the righteous, he shall not be able to live for it, in the day that he sinneth.” Compare Houbigant.

Verse 13. For **צדקתו**, in the second place, read,

with several MSS, Houbigant, and Bishop Newcombe, צדקותיו.

Verse 14. חיה, MS 1, with many others, Houbigant, and Bishop Newcombe; and so again in v. 16.

Verse 16. חטאתיו, several MSS, Masora, and Houbigant. But the true reading would be חטאותיו.

Verse 18. For בהם, read, with Houbigant, בו.

Verse 22. —“until he came”— rather, “against he came”—

Verse 25. —“Ye eat with the blood”—“Contrary to the law, Deut. xii, 16,” says Bishop Newcombe. But rather, “Ye eat over the blood,” or “hard by the blood,” contrary to the law, Levit. xix, 26. The law of abstinence from blood in food, to which Deut. xii, 16, refers, is always delivered in these terms, כל דם לא תאכלו; or כל דם לא תאכלו; Whereas the law, Levit. xix, 26, is in these terms, לא תאכלו על הדם, and is one of the laws against sorcery and necromancy. It forbids the practice of eating over or near the blood, of animals sacrificed in the celebration of magical rites, particularly the rites of evocation. This is clearly proved by Dr Spencer, De Leg. Hebr. lib. ii, c. 11. This text charges the Israelites with the breach of that prohibition, as appears both by the context, and by the

correspondence between the terms of the prophet's accusation and the terms of that prohibitory law. It is strange that any one attending to the terms of the accusation should not recollect the law, Levit. xix, 26, with Dr Spencer's incontrovertible exposition of it, or recollecting the law and the comment of its expounder, and attending to the other heads of the prophet's complaint against his countrymen, should imagine that this charge could refer to any thing but a violation of particular necromantic law.

Verse 26. "Ye stand upon your sword;" *i. e.* ye stand leaning upon your drawn swords. The posture of necromancers, waiting the event of their rites, with their swords drawn to keep the infernal spectres at a distance.

Αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ ξίφος ὄξυ ἐρυσσαμένος παρὰ μηρῶν

Ἑμην, οὐδ' εἶων νεκρῶν ἀμεινῆνα κερήνα

Αἵματος ἄσπον ἵμεν πρὶν Τειρεσίου πυθεσθαι.

Ulysses in Necromantia.

Ἑμεῖθ. ἐγὼ μὲν ἀνευθεν ἐφ' αἵματι φαsgανον ἰσχῶν.

Ibid.

Ἀλλ' ἀποχαζέο βοδρῶν, ἀπισχε δὲ φαsgανον ὄξυ,

Αἵματος ὄφρα πῖω, καὶ τοὶ νημερτεῖα εἶπω.

Teiresias ad Ulyssem, ibid.

See more to the same purpose in Dr Spencer.

Verse 27. —“ the wastes,” rather “ the ruins ;” and so above in verse 24 : for the ruins of demolished towns are meant.

Verse 31. —“ for with their mouth they shew much love.” The margin, “ they make loves, or jests.” But עֲנִיִּים cannot signify either ‘ loves ’ or ‘ jests.’ It may signify ‘ lovers ’ or ‘ admirers,’ for the root עֲנִי signifies in the Hebrew language ‘ to be deeply in love ;’ in the Arabic, ‘ to be struck with admiration.’ —“ although with their mouths they counterfeit lovers, or admirers,” *i. e.* although in words they affect the extravagance of admiration “ [of the prophet’s discourses], their heart is going after their gain.”

Verse 32. —“ lo, thou art unto them as a very lovely song”— a paronomasia on the word עֲנִיִּים, which in the former verse signifies lovers, in this place a musical instrument composed of a system of pipes. —“ lo, thou art unto them as a song for the pipes.”

CHAP. XXXIV.

Verse 2. —“ against the shepherds.” God’s flock is the congregation of the faithful considered in its relation to God, and as separated from the wicked

world. The shepherds of this flock therefore are not secular princes, but ecclesiastical rulers; the prophets and priests under the law, bishops and presbyters under the gospel.

—“say unto them, Thus saith the Lord God unto the shepherds”— The natural rendering of the Hebrew words is this: —“say unto them, unto the prophets, thus saith the Lord Jehovah”— But for לרעים, Houbigant and Bishop Newcombe would read הרעים, “O ye shepherds,” upon the authority indeed of the Syriac, but without any necessity.

Verse 11. —“Behold, I, even I will”— rather, “Behold, here am I: I will”— The expression here, and again in verse 20, describes the intimate communion between the holy church, and Christ its head, under the image of a personal presence of Jehovah among his people, in the character and office of a shepherd of the flock.

Verse 12. אתהם, “Arabismus, pro אתם.” Houbigant.

Verse 13. —“from the people,” rather “from the peoples.” והביאתים, or והבאתים, several MSS.

Verse 16. —“but I will destroy”— For אשמיר, read, with the LXX, Vulgate, Arabic, Syriac, Houbigant, Dathius, and Bishop Newcombe, אשמר;

—“ and I will take good care of,” or, “ and I will heedfully look to”— See Buxtorf’s objections to this emendation answered in Houbigant’s note upon the passage.

Verse 17. —“ the rams and the he-goats.” These represent the refractory ones of the flock, who elated with an opinion of their own sufficiency, despise the authority of their ecclesiastical rulers and teachers; and both in opinion and modes of worship, “ go a-whoring after their own inventions,” form separate congregations, and take upon themselves to be teachers of the word, and dispensers of the sacraments. Such irregularities prevailed in some degree under the law, as well as in later times.

Verse 18. —“ the deep waters,” rather “ waters from the shallows.” See the root שָׁקַע in Mr Parkhurst, and Mr Julius Bate.

Verse 20. —“ Behold, I, even I will”— rather as above, verse 11; —“ Behold, here am I: I will”—

Verse 23. —“ one shepherd;” rather, “ a single shepherd,” in opposition both to many shepherds at one time, and a succession of shepherds in different times.

Verse 25. בִּיעָרִים, the Masora and Houbigant.

Verse 26. “ And I will set them, and the places

round about my hill a blessing." For ונתתי, read, with Houbigant, ונחתי; "And I will lead them, and around my hill shall be blessing."

Verse 29. —"a plant of renown." For לשם, the copies of the LXX certainly gave שלם; —"a plantation of peace." Houbigant, Dathius, and Bishop Newcombe, follow this reading.

CHAP. XXXV.

Verse 3. —"most desolate;" rather, "a desolation and an astonishment." Bishop Newcombe.

Verse 5. —"the time—the time;" rather, "the critical season—the critical season."

Verse 6. —"I will prepare thee unto blood;" rather, "I have destined thee to blood." Houbigant. Or, "in blood will I deal with thee." Cappellus, and Bishop Newcombe.

—"sith thou hast not hated blood, even blood shall pursue thee." The words, I think, might be thus rendered: —"surely thou shalt loath blood, and still blood shall pursue thee."

Verse 7. —"most desolate." For ושממה, read, with seven of Kennicott's MSS, Houbigant, and Bishop Newcombe, ומשמה; —"a desolation and an astonishment."

Verse 9. —“ shall not return ;” rather, “ shall not be inhabited.” LXX, Vulgate, Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, Houbigant, Dathius, and Bishop Newcombe. חשבנה, MS 1, with 25 others. 4 others, חושבנה, which is the best reading.

Verse 10. —“ whereas the Lord was there.” For שם היה, Houbigant would read שמה ; —“ for Jehovah hath made it desolate.” The conjecture is plausible.

Verse 11. For ועשיתי כאפר, I would read יעשיתיך כאפר, which evidently was the reading of the LXX, Syriac, and Arabic. For עשיתה משנאתיך, MS 1, with many others, gives עשית משנאתך. Observe that the order of construction is this, אשר עשית בם משנאתך.

Therefore, as I live, saith the Lord Jehovah,

I in return will deal with thee according to thine anger and
thy envy

With which thou dealest with them from motives of hatred,

And will be known unto them in that I judge thee.

Verse 12. —“ and all Idumæa, even all of it ;” rather, “ and all Edom shall be consumed.” Houbigant.

CHAP. XXXVI.

Verse 2. —“ even the antient high places.” The verb היתה is singular. Therefore במות, which is its

nominative, cannot be a plural, though taken for such by all the antient interpreters. But the singular **במות** is masculine, and the verb **היתה** is feminine. The one or the other must be corrupt. I would either for **במות**, read **במת** (the construct form of **במה** before **עולם**), or, for **היתה**, I would read **היה**, or perhaps **יהיה**. —“even the consecrated place of antient time;” or, “even the antient hill.” The sense is either way the same, for the antient hill is the mountain on which the Temple stood.

Verse 3. **יען וביען**, five MSS, and two more originally. —“because they have made you desolate, and swallowed you up on every side;” literally, “because, even because you are made desolate, and swallowed up on every side.” The verbs **שמות** and **שאף** are passive. Houbigant.

—“the residue of the heathen;” *i. e.* those that remained in the neighbouring countries, after the desolation of the Babylonian conquest. Judæa is described as so totally depopulated as to be exposed to the incursions of the neighbouring heathen nations, themselves reduced.

—“and ye are taken up in the lips of the talkers —people.” **לשן**, as a verb, sometimes signifies to accuse, or to slander. Hence, as a substantive, it

may signify accusation, abuse, slander, and the object of abuse and slander, a person become a bye-word. For שפת therefore, I would read שפה (the noun in the absolute instead of the construct state); and I would render thus,

And ye are uppermost in every one's mouth, [literally, upon the lip],

A bye-word and reproach of the people; [or rather, of the peoples].

The LXX, Syriac, and Arabic, seem to have found עמים in the plural.

Verse 5. כלה, MS 1, with 6 others, and two old editions, Houbigant, and Bishop Newcombe.

—"into their possession;" rather, "to themselves for a possession."

—"to cast it out for a prey;" rather, "inasmuch as it is a thing thrown away for a prey." מגרשה, "res projecta et derelicta."

Verse 11. ופרו ורבו, seven MSS. —"and they shall be fruitful, and multiply."

Verse 14. תשכלי, 12 MSS (of which two are ancient), and the Complutens, and older editions, with which the Masora also agrees.

Verse 15. —"the people." —"the peoples."

תשכלי, two MSS, two more in the margin, Maso-

ra, Houbigant, and Bishop Newcombe; —“neither shalt thou make thy nation childless.”

Verse 20. יִבְאוּ, some MSS, Houbigant, Dathius, and Bishop Newcombe.

Verse 23. לְעֵינֵיהֶם, MS 1, with 154 others, and the best editions.

Verse 33. —“I will also cause you to dwell in the cities;” rather, “I will also cause the cities to be inhabited.”

37 Thus saith the Lord Jehovah, This yet [shall be],

I will be sought of the house of Israel to be their benefactor, &c.

—“to be their benefactor.” לַעֲשׂוֹת לָהֶם, ‘to do for them,’ *i. e.* to exert my power on their behalf, to protect them, and provide for them.

CHAP. XXXVII.

Verse 1. —“and carried me out in the spirit of the Lord.” וַיּוֹצֵאֲנִי בְרוּחַ יְהוָה. יְהוָה is not the genitive after רוּחַ, but the nominative of the masculine verb יוֹצֵא. See the LXX, Syriac, and Bishop Newcombe. —“and Jehovah brought me forth in the spirit.”

Verse 16. חֲבֵרָיו in both places, many MSS.

Verse 19. **חבריו**, many MSS and editions. **אליהם**, many MSS. **ועשיתים**, many MSS and editions.

—“in mine hand.” One antient MS gives **בירי**; another of inferior note, **בירי**; Vulgate, “in manu ejus;” **τη** (or **εἰ** **τη**) **χειρὶ** **Ἰουδα**, LXX, Arabic.

Verse 23. —“out of all their dwelling places.” Read, with the LXX, Houbigant, and Bishop Newcombe, **משובותיהם**. See the varieties of the MSS, and compare Jer. ii, 19, and iii, 22. —“from all their backslidings.”

Verse 26. —“and I will place them”— For **ונחתים**, read, with Houbigant, **ונחתים**; —“and I will conduct them”—

CHAP. XXXVIII.

Verses 2, 4. —“the chief prince of Meshec and Tubal;” rather, “the prince of Rhos, Meshech, and Tubal.” Houbigant and Bishop Newcombe.

Verse 4. “And I will turn thee back;” rather, “And I will mislead thee;” or more paraphrastically, “I will infatuate thy counsels.” God says he will mislead Gog, as he often by the measures of his providence misleads the wicked to their ruin. The expedition of Gog against the people of God, which terminated fatally to himself, is chiefly described in

the following chapter, as one of those measures of providence by which wicked nations are made the instruments of vengeance on themselves.

—“hooks,” rather “curbs.”

—“clothed with all sorts of armour;” rather, “clad in complete armour.” —“cataphractus,” Houbigant.

Verse 5. —“and Libya with them.” For אַתָּם, I would read אַתָּךְ, “and Libya are with thee.”

Verse 8. —“thou shalt be visited;” or, “thou shalt be mustered.”

—“into the land—people;” literally, “into the land of restorations from devastation, of gatherings out of many peoples.”

—“but it is brought forth out of the nations.” For וְהוּא, MS 1, with three others, has וְהוּא, distinctly rehearsing יִשְׂרָאֵל; “but he is brought forth out of the peoples.” But this reading requires the masculine form of the verb, הוֹצֵא, not הוֹצֵאָה.

Verse 9. “Thou shalt ascend, &c.—land.”

And thou shalt come up like a storm, thou shalt come like a cloud;
To cover the land thou shalt be,
Thou, &c.

Verse 11. —“safely, all of them dwelling;” rather, “securely: all of them are dwelling,” &c.

Verse 13. —“the young lions;” rather, “the villages.” The LXX, Syriac, Houbigant, and Bishop Newcombe.

Verse 14. —“shalt thou not know it.” For תָּרַע, the LXX unquestionably read תָּעַר; and this reading is in some degree confirmed by MS 112, which gives תָּרַע. Houbigant, Dathius, and Bishop Newcombe, judiciously adopt it. —“shalt thou not rise up.”

Verse 16. —“as a cloud to cover the land, it shall be in the latter days;” rather, “as a cloud; to cover the land thou shalt be in the latter days.” See verse 9.

Verse 17. —“Art thou he;” rather, “Verily thou art he.”

—“of whom I have spoken in old time by my servants the prophets.” Not by name, but under the general description of the enemy, strangers, the violent, whose city should be destroyed. See Isaiah, chap. xxiv, and the sequel.

Verse 20. —“the steep places;” rather, “the terraces.”

CHAP. XXXIX.

Verse 2. “And I will turn thee back;” rather, “And I will mislead thee,” as before, chap. xxxviii, 2.

Gog was not to be turned back; his whole force was to be cut to pieces upon the mountains of Israel. See verse 4. Many of the best MSS give the verb exactly in the same form, as in the preceding chapter, verse 2, וְשׁוֹבְבִתִּיךָ.

—“and leave but the sixth part of thee.” וְשִׁשָּׁאֶתֶיךָ. —“and leave but the sixth part of thee.” καὶ καθοδηγήσῃ σε. LXX. But the Vulgate, “et educam te,” as if he read here, as in chap. xxxviii, 2, וְהוֹצֵאתִיךָ, “and I will bring thee forth.”

Verse 4. עַמִּים רַבִּים. Twenty-five MSS, with the Syriac. —“the many peoples that are with thee.”

Verse 9. —“set on fire and burn the weapons, both the shields and the bucklers—and they shall burn them with fire”—rather, “set fire to, and make a crackling blaze with the armour, with the shields and with the bucklers, with the bows and with the arrows, and with the handstaves and with the spears; and they shall burn them with fire seven years.” Bishop Newcombe very justly observes, that בעַר, with ב prefixed to the following noun, sometimes renders ‘set fire to.’ See Isaiah xliii, 2. For מִןּ and וְצִנָּה, we certainly should read בְּמִןּ and וּבְצִנָּה; accordingly, one MS gives וּבְמִןּ. But as מִןּ is the first word, in an enumeration of the parti-

culars contained under the general word נִשָּׁק, the prefixed י were better absent.

Verse 11. —“ and it shall stop the noses of the passengers ;” rather, “ and that valley shall stop the passengers.” “ Frænum injiciet transeuntibus.”

See Cocceius and Parkhurst. Travellers, when they arrive at that valley, shall be stopped by the obstruction of the carcasses, and the intolerable stench.

Verse 13. —“ and it shall be to them a renown, the day that I shall be glorified ;” rather, “ and the day in which I shall be glorified shall be memorable among them.”

Verse 14. The passage seems to mention two sets of persons appointed for the business of removing the nuisance. The first called עֲבָרִים, who were to travel over the country to observe where the nuisance prevailed, and superintend the interment. Another called מַקְבְּרִים, who were to inter the bodies under the directions of the former set. The first might be called inspectors. This verse might be thus divided :

וַאֲנָשֵׁי תָמִיד וּבְרִילוֹ עֲבָרִים בָּאָרֶץ מַקְבְּרִים אֶת הָעֲבָרִים
 אֶת־הַנּוֹתָרִים עַל פְּנֵי הָאָרֶץ לְטַהֲרָהּ מִקְצָה שְׁבַעָה חֳרָשִׁים
 יַחְקְרוּ. “ And they select men whose constant business it shall be, inspectors of the land ; inspectors with

grave-diggers: The bodies that remain upon the surface of the land, in order to cleanse it; to the end of seven months they shall explore." The search for the dead was to be continued to the very end of seven months, that the land might be perfectly purified.

Verse 15. —“ the passengers—the buriers.” “ the inspectors—the grave-diggers.” —“ a man’s bone ;” rather, “ a man’s skeleton.”

Verse 16. “ And also the name of the city shall be Hamonah ;” rather, “ And there also shall the city of Hamonah be”— *i. e.* according to the Chaldee paraphrast, “ Ibi quoque occisi projicientur excelsæ civitatis cujus turmæ multæ sunt.” Hamona, it should seem, is some city of the enemy sacked by the Israelites after the overthrow of Gog; but what city this may be I know not.

Verse 20. —“ and chariots ;” rather, “ and their riders.” Bishop Newcombe, with LXX, Vulgate, Syriac, Cappellus, Houbigant, and Dathius.

Verses 26, 27. “ After that they have borne,” &c. rather, “ And they shall forget* their shame, and

* So Houbigant and Bishop Newcombe.

all their trespasses, whereby they have trespassed against me, while they dwell in security in their own land, and none maketh them afraid :

27. “ When I bring them back from the peoples. For I will gather them out of the enemies’ lands, and I will be sanctified by means of them (or by their example, *i. e.* by the instance of my providence exhibited in their various fortunes) in the sight of many nations.”

CHAP. XLIII.

Verse 3. —“ even according to the vision that I saw, when I came”— MS 1, with three others, omits **כמראה אשר ראיתי**, and for **בבאי**, two MS, with the Vulgate, give **בבאו**. Read, therefore, from the beginning of the verse, thus : **והמראה כמראה אשר** — **ראיתי בבאו** “ And the appearance was according to the appearance that I saw when he came”— See chap. viii, ix, and x. See also St Jerome on this passage.

CHAP. XLIV.

Verse 5. —“ and mark well the entering in of the house, with every going forth of the sanctuary ;” rather, “ and take good notice at the entry of the

house of all that come forth from the sanctuary."

See Houbigant.

Verse 7. —“ and they have broken”— ותפרו.

LXX, Arabic, Syriac, Vulgate, Houbigant, and Bishop Newcombe. —“ and ye have broken.”

Verse 8. —“ but ye have set keepers of my charge in my sanctuary for yourselves.” The words in the original are very obscure. The sense they will best bear is this: —“ but ye have appointed [persons] for attendants upon my rites in my sanctuary after your own pleasure.” If this be the sense of the words, the people are charged with appointing priests of the temple of their own choice, in prejudice of the privileges of Aaron's family; and this seems very consistent with the seventh verse. But when did this abuse prevail?

Houbigant would insert the word השמרי after לכם, and place לשמרי between במקדשי and ותשימון, and his version is this: “et eos qui ministrant in sanctuario meo facitis ministros vestros.” The Syriac version is to the same effect. In this sense of the passage (which Bishop Newcombe adopts), the accusation seems to be, that the people employed the priests of the temple in the performance of their own idolatrous rites.

Verses 10—16. The priesthood limited to the line of Zadok. The rest of Aaron's family degraded for apostacy.

Verse 23. יוריעים. MS 1, with many others.

Verses 27, 28. —“his sin-offering, saith the Lord God. And it shall be unto them for an inheritance——their possession.” Read,
הטאתו : לא היתה להם נחלה—אחותם—נאם ארני יהוה
—“his sin-offering. They shall have no inheritance——their possession, saith the Lord Jehovah.”

CHAP. XLV.

Verse 5. —“for themselves for a possession for twenty chambers.” —“αὐτοῖς εἰς κατασχεσιν πόλεις του κατοικεῖν.” LXX. I would read, לאחזה לעירים—
להם לשבת —“for a possession, for cities for them to dwell in.”

Verses 7, 8. For קדימה : לארץ יהוה, read קדימה :
לארץ יהוה.

7. “And for the prince on this side and on that of the sacred precincts and the territory of the city, in front of the sacred precincts and the territory of the city, on the western edge westward, and on the eastern edge eastward, and in length corresponding with each of the portions, from the western border

to the inland eastern border, 8. Shall be to him for a possession," &c.

The description of the prince's portion is very obscure, both here and in chap. xlviii. But it seems to me, that his territory was a narrow slip round all the four sides of the square area of 25,000 cubits. Whether it made a part of that area, or was an addition to it, seems doubtful. But I incline to the latter opinion.

Verse 13. For וְשִׁיתָם, read, with LXX, Vulgate, and Bishop Newcombe, וְשִׁיתָ.

Verse 14. "Concerning," &c. This verse is very obscure. Houbigant's translation renders the Hebrew words, as they now stand, very exactly. But then it implies that the cor contained ten homers, or between seven and eight hundred gallons. "Hoc autem de oleo erit statutum munus; pro batho olei, decima pars bathi; pro coro decem bathi, sive chomer; nam decem bathi sunt chomer." Houbigant. The Chaldee and the Syriac, make the proportion of the offering one part only in 100. I have sometimes suspected that the four words הַבַּת הַשֶּׁמֶן מֵעֶשֶׂר הַבַּת, have crept into the text from marginal notes, and these being expunged, the rest of the verse might run thus: וְחֶקֶת הַשֶּׁמֶן מִן הַכֹּר עֶשְׂרֵת בָּתִּים עֹמֵר כִּי עֶשְׂרִית הַבַּת הָעֹמֵר.

“ And the rule of the oil [is this]: Out of the cor, which is ten baths, a gomer; for the gomer is the tenth part of the bath.” See Exod. xvi, 36.

CHAP. XLVI.

Verse 6. — תמים. MS 1, with many others. Again, תמימים. Many MSS.

Verse 9. At the end of the verse, יצא, many MSS. And in like manner at the end of verse 10.

Verse 17. For נחלתו בניו, read with Houbigant and Archbishop Secker, נחלת בניו. — “but the inheritance of his sons shall be their own;” *i. e.* it shall continue their own after the jubilee.

Verse 22. — “courts joined” — rather, “smoky courts,” unless the true reading be, as Houbigant conjectures, קטנות, — “small courts;” which I think very probable.

Verse 23. — “row——rows.” — “a story——stories.”

CHAP. XLVII.

Verse 2. In this verse I would omit the third דרר.

Verse 4. — “and brought me through.” Some MSS add במים, “through the waters.”

Verse 10. For דיונים, several MSS have דיונים. For יהי ולמינה, read, with Bishop Newcombe, יהיו למינה.

Verse 11. בצאתיו. MS 1, and many others. לא,
MS 1, and many others.

Verse 12. והיה, many MSS.

Verse 13. For גה, read with some MSS זה.

Verse 17. —“and the north northward.” —“and
Ziphron northward.” Bishop Newcombe.

Verses 17, 18, 19. For ואת, read with some MSS,
Houbigant, and Bishop Newcombe, ואת.

CHAP. XLVIII.

Verse 1. —“for these are his sides, east and
west.”

יהיו לו פאת קדים הים, I would read as in the fol-
lowing verses, מפאת קדימה ועד פאתימה, “from the
west side to the east side.”

Verse 11. המקדשים. LXX, Syriac, and Bishop
Newcombe.

Verse 16. The third חמש omitted in MS 1, and
many others.

Verse 19. יעברו. MS 1, with many others.

Verse 22. For בתוך אשר, read with Houbigant and
Bishop Newcombe, אשר בתוך.

HOSEA.*

HOSEA began to prophesy so early as in the days of the great-grandson of Jehu, Jeroboam, the second of that name king of Israel; and he continued in the prophetic office in the successive reigns of Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, kings of Judah. Since he prophesied not before the days of Uzziah king of Judah, it must have been in the latter part of Jeroboam's reign, that the word of the Lord first came to him. For Jeroboam reigned in Israel 41 years in all;† and the accession of Uzziah king of Judah was in the 27th year of Jeroboam.‡ We must look there-

* The following translation, with the critical and explanatory notes, was first published in 1801.

† 2 Kings, xiv, 23.

‡ 2 Kings, xv, 1.

fore for the commencement of Hosea's ministry within the last fourteen years of Jeroboam; and it cannot reasonably be supposed to have been earlier than a year or two before that monarch's death. For the interval from Jeroboam's death to the commencement of the reign of Hezekiah in Judah, upon the most probable supputation of the corresponding reigns in the two kingdoms of Judah and Israel, seems to have been no less than 68 years.* If we increase the interval by the last year only of Jeroboam's reign, and the first of Hezekiah's, (in the days of both which kings he prophesied), we shall make a space of no less than 70 years for the whole duration of Hosea's ministry. And since he was of age to choose a wife for himself, and to marry when he first entered upon it, he must have lived to extreme old age. He must have attained his 100th year at least, if he saw the accomplishment of the judgment he had been employed to denounce against the kingdom of Israel. But it is probable that he

* Archbishop Usher makes it no more than 57 or 58. But I am persuaded the death of Jeroboam was seven years earlier, and the accession of Hezekiah three years later, than according to Archbishop Usher's dates.

was removed before that event took place: for in all his prophecies the kingdom of Samaria is mentioned as sentenced indeed to excision, but as yet subsisting, at the time when they were delivered.

Inasmuch as he reckons the time of his ministry by the succession of the kings of Judah, the learned have been induced to believe that he himself belonged to that kingdom. However that may be, for we have no direct information of history upon the subject, it appears, that whether from the mere impulse of the Divine Spirit, or from family connections and attachments, he took a particular interest in the fortunes of the sister kingdom. For he describes, with much more exactness than any other prophet, the distinct destinies of the two great branches of the chosen people, the different judgments impending on them, and the different manner of their final restoration; and he is particularly pathetic in the exhortations he addresses to the ten tribes. It is a great mistake however, into which the most learned expositors have fallen, and it has been the occasion of much misinterpretation, to suppose that "his prophecies are almost wholly against the kingdom of Israel;" or that the captivity of the ten tribes is the immediate and principal subject, the

destiny of the two tribes being only occasionally introduced. Hosea's principal subject is that, which is the principal subject indeed of all the prophets, the guilt of the Jewish nation in general, their disobedient refractory spirit, the heavy judgments that awaited them, their final conversion to God, their re-establishment in the land of promise, and their restoration to God's favour, and to a condition of the greatest national prosperity, and of high pre-eminence among the nations of the earth, under the immediate protection of the Messiah, in the latter ages of the world. He confines himself more closely to this single subject than any other prophet. He seems indeed of all the prophets, if I may so express my conception of his peculiar character, to have been the most of a Jew. Comparatively, he seems to care but little about other people. He wanders not, like Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Ezekiel, into the collateral history of the surrounding heathen nations. He meddles not, like Daniel, with the revolutions of the great empires of the world. His own country seems to engross his whole attention; her privileges, her crimes, her punishment, her pardon. He predicts indeed, in the strongest and the clearest terms, the ingrafting of the Gentiles into the church of

God. But he mentions it only generally ; he enters not, like Isaiah, into a minute detail of the progress of the business. Nor does he describe, in any detail, the previous contest with the apostate faction in the latter ages. He makes no explicit mention of the share which the converted Gentiles are to have in the re-establishment of the natural Israel in their antient seats ; subjects which make so striking a part of the prophecies of Isaiah, Daniel, Zachariah, Haggai, and occasionally of the other prophets. He alludes to the calling of our Lord from Egypt ; to the resurrection on the third day ; he touches, but only in general terms, upon the final overthrow of the Antichristian army in Palestine, by the immediate interposition of Jehovah ; and he celebrates, in the loftiest strains of triumph and exultation, the Saviour's final victory over death and hell. But yet of all the prophets he certainly enters the least into the detail of the mysteries of redemption. We have nothing in him descriptive of the events of the interval between the two advents of our Lord ; nothing diffuse and circumstantial upon the great and interesting mysteries of the incarnation and the atonement. His country and his kindred is the subject next his heart : their crimes excite his indigna-

tion; their sufferings interest his pity; their future exaltation is the object on which his imagination fixes with delight. It is a remarkable dispensation of Providence, that clear notices, though in general terms, of the universal redemption, should be found in a writer so strongly possessed with national partialities. This Judaism, if I may so call it, seems to mark the particular character of Hosea as a prophet. Not that the ten tribes are exclusively his subject: his country is indeed his particular and constant subject; but his country generally, in both its branches, not in either taken by itself.

That this is the true view of his prophecies, appears from the extraordinary manner of the opening of his ministry. As an expositor of his prophecy, I might decline any discussion of the question about his marriage, whether it was a real transaction, or passed in vision only. I have indeed no doubt that it was a real occurrence in the prophet's life, and the beginning of his prophetic career. I have no doubt that he was really commanded to form the connection; and that the commandment, in the sense in which it was given, was really obeyed. But this is in truth a question of little importance to the interpretation of the prophecy, for the act was equal.

ly emblematical, whether it was real or visionary only; and the signification of the emblem, whether the act were done in reality or in vision, will be the same. The act, if merely visionary, will admit the same variety of circumstances in vision, as the real act would admit in reality. The same questions will arise, what those circumstances were. And the import of each circumstance attending the act will be the same, though not of the same public notoriety. The readiest and surest way therefore of interpreting the prophecy will be to consider the emblematical act as really performed. The emblem was interpreted by the Holy Spirit, when he gave the command. The incontinent wife, by the declaration of the Spirit, and by the general analogy of the prophetic imagery, was an emblem of the Jewish nation, polluted with spiritual fornication, *i. e.* with idolatry; but of the nation generally, in both its branches, for in both its branches it was equally polluted. If there was any difference between Judah and Ephraim, it was not in the degree of the pollution. For in different periods of her history Judah had defiled herself with idolatry, in a degree that Ephraim could not easily surpass. But it was, indeed, an aggravation of Ephraim's

guilt, that it was the very foundation of her polity. Her very existence, as a distinct kingdom, was founded on the idolatry of the calves, which was instituted by Jeroboam for preventing the return of the ten tribes to their allegiance to the house of David. These calves of Jeroboam's, by the way, seem to have been mutilated imitations of the cherubic emblems. Thus they were very significant symbols of a religion founded on misbelief, and upon the self-conceit of natural reason, discarding revelation, and, by its own boasted powers, forming erroneous notions of the Godhead *. This corrupt worship, as an essential part of their civil constitution,

* The cherubim of the temple, and the calves of Dan and Bethel, were both hieroglyphical figures. The one, of God's institution; the other, of man's, in direct contravention of the second commandment. The cherub was a compound figure; the calf, single. Jeroboam therefore and his subjects were Unitarians. And when his descendants added to the idolatry of the calves, the worship of Baal, they became Materialists. For the most antient Pagan idolatry was neither more nor less, than an allegorised Materialism. The deification of dead men was the corruption of later periods of idolatry, when idolaters had forgotten the meaning of their original symbols, and their original rites. It was not therefore without reason, that the antient fathers considered the nation of the ten tribes as a general type of heresy.

the ten tribes superadded to the guilt of a total defection from their allegiance to the house of David; the type of the true David, from whom final apostacy will be everlasting destruction. The two tribes, on the contrary, remained loyally attached to David's family; and the idolatry into which, from time to time, they fell, was rather the lapse of individuals, than the premeditated policy of the nation. Except in the reigns of one or two of their very worst kings, the public religion was the worship of the true God, according to the rites of his own appointment, by a priesthood of his own institution. And this was the reason that the kingdom of Judah, though severely punished, was however treated with longer forbearance; and, when the dreadful judgment came, in some respects, with more lenity. But as to the degree of idolatry prevailing in either kingdom, estimated by the instances of it in the practice of individuals, it was equally gross. Accordingly, spiritual fornication is perpetually laid to the charge of the whole people, without distinction, by the prophets; and in the nature of the thing, as well as by the declaration of the Spirit, the prophet's incontinent wife is the general emblem of the whole Jewish nation. Whatever is said of this woman is to be applied to the whole nation, unless the application be

limited, by the express mention of a part by name. And, upon this principle, we shall find that the whole discourse is general, from the end of the first chapter to the 14th verse of the fourth inclusive. In the 15th verse of the fourth chapter, the two kingdoms are distinguished. Thenceforward they are sometimes interchangeably, sometimes jointly, addressed; but the part which is common to both, with that which is peculiar to Judah, makes at least as large a portion of the whole remainder of the book, as what is peculiar to the kingdom of Israel.

The woman being the emblem of the whole Jewish race, the several descriptions, or parts of the nation, are represented by the children, which she bore in the prophet's house. But here two other questions arise, upon which expositors have been much divided. 1st, What is the character intended of the woman? What are the fornications by which she is characterised? Are they acts of incontinence in the literal sense of the word, or something figuratively so called? And, 2dly, This guilt of literal or figurative incontinence, was it previous to the woman's marriage with the prophet, or contracted after it?

The Hebrew phrase, "a wife of fornications," taken literally, certainly describes a prostitute, and

“children of fornications” are the offspring of a promiscuous commerce. Some, however, have thought that a wife of fornications may signify nothing worse “than a wife taken from among the Israelites, who were remarkable for spiritual fornication, or idolatry.” And that “children of fornications” may signify children born of such a mother, in such a country, and likely to grow up in the habit of idolatry themselves, by the force of ill example. God, contemplating with indignation the frequent disloyalty of that chosen nation, to which he was as it were a husband, which owed him the fidelity of a wife, says to the prophet, “Go join thyself in marriage to one of those who have committed fornication against me, and raise up children who will themselves swerve to idolatry*.” But the words thus interpreted contain a description only of public manners, without immediate application to the character of any individual, and the command to the prophet will be nothing more than to take a wife.

But the words may be more literally taken, and yet the impropriety, as it should seem, of a dishonourable alliance formed by God’s express com-

* See Archbishop Newcombe on Hosea, i, 2.

mand, as some have thought, avoided. Idolatry, by the principles on which it was founded, and by the licence and obscenity of its public rites, had a natural tendency to corrupt the morals of the sex; and it appears, by the sacred history, that the prevalence of it among the Israelites was actually followed with this dreadful effect. It may be supposed that, in the depraved state of public manners, the prophet was afraid to form the nuptial connection, and purposed to devote himself to a single life: and that he is commanded by God to take his chance: upon this principle; that no dishonour, that might be put upon him by a lascivious wife, was to be compared with the affront daily put upon God by the idolatries of the chosen people. “Go take thyself a wife among these wantons. Haply she may play thee false, and make thee father of a spurious brood. Am not I the husband of a wife of fornications? My people daily go a whoring after the idols of the heathen. Shall I, the God of Israel, bear this indignity, and shalt thou, a mortal man, proudly defy the calls of nature; fearing the disgrace of thy family, and the contamination of its blood, by a woman’s frailty?” But this interpretation differs from the former, only in the species of

guilt imputed to the Israelites collectively ; and the command to the prophet is still nothing more than to venture upon a wife, ill-qualified as the women of his times in general were for the duties of the married state. And the injunction seems to be given for no other purpose, than to introduce a severe animadversion upon the Israelites, as infinitely more guilty with respect to God, than any adultress among women with respect to her husband.

But it is evident, that “ a wife of fornications ” describes the sort of woman, with whom the prophet is required to form the matrimonial connection. It expresses some quality in the woman, common perhaps to many women, but actually belonging to the prophet’s wife in her individual character. And this quality was no other than gross incontinence in the literal meaning of the word : carnal, not spiritual fornication. The prophet’s wife was, by the express declaration of the Spirit, to be the type or emblem of the Jewish nation, considered as the wife of God. The sin of the Jewish nation was idolatry, and the scriptural type of idolatry is carnal fornication ; the woman therefore to typify the nation, must be guilty of the typical crime ; and the only question that remains is, whether this stain upon her character was

previous to her connection with the prophet, or contracted afterwards?

I should much incline to the opinion of Diodati, that the expression, “a wife of whoredoms,” may be understood of a woman that was innocent at the time of her marriage, and proved false to the nuptial vow afterwards, could I agree to what is alleged in favour of that interpretation, by Dr Wells and by Lowth the father, that it makes the parallel more exact between God and his backsliding people, the prophet and his lascivious wife, than the contrary supposition of the woman’s previous impurity; especially if, with Dr Wells, we make the further supposition, that the prophet had previous warning of his wife’s irregularities. “Forasmuch as in like manner,” says Dr Wells, “God took Israel to be his peculiar people, though he also knew aforehand, that they would often prove false to him, and fall into spiritual whoredom or idolatry.” It seems to me, on the contrary, that the prophet’s marriage will be a more accurate type of the peculiar connection, which God vouchsafed to form between himself and the Israelites, upon the admission of the woman’s previous incontinence. God’s marriage with Israel was the institution of the Mosaic cove-

nant at the time of the Exodus *; but it is most certain, that the Israelites were previously tainted, in a very great degree, with the idolatry of Egypt †; and they are repeatedly taxed with this by the prophets, under the image of the incontinence of a young unmarried woman ‡. To make the parallel therefore exact in every circumstance between the prophet and his wife, God and Israel, the woman should have been addicted to pleasure before her marriage. The prophet, not ignorant of her numerous criminal intrigues, and of the general levity of her character, should nevertheless offer her marriage, upon condition that she should renounce her follies, and attach herself with fidelity to him as her husband: she should accept the unexpected offer, and make the fairest promises §. The prophet should complete the marriage-contract ||, and take the reformed harlot, with a numerous bastard offspring, to his own house. There she should bear children to the prophet (as the antient Jewish church, amidst all her corruptions, bore many true sons of God);

* Jer. ii, 2. † Levit. xvii, 7. xviii, 3. Josh. xxiv, 14.

‡ See Ezek. xxiii. § Exod. xix, 8. xxiv, 3—7. Josh. xxiv, 24.

|| Deut. vii, 6. xxvi, 17—19.

but in a little she should relapse to her former courses, and incur her husband's displeasure; who yet should neither put her to death, according to the rigour of the law, nor finally and totally divorce her. Accordingly I am persuaded the phrases אִשֶּׁת זְנוּנִים and יְלָדֵי זְנוּנִים are to be taken literally, "a wife of prostitution," and "children of promiscuous commerce:" so taken, and only so taken, they produce the admirable parallel we have described. The prophet is commanded to take home a harlot for his wife, and receive her bastard brood. After the marriage, she bears children in the prophet's house; but she is not constant to his bed. She, who at first was a fornicatress, becomes an adultress (chap. iii.); yet her husband is not permitted to discard her. He removes her for a time from his bed; debars her of all her intercourse with her lovers, but plainly bids her not despair of being re-admitted, after many days of mortification, upon her complete reformation, and the return of her affections to him, to the full rank and all the privileges of a prophet's lawful blameless wife. If any one imagines, that the marriage of a prophet with a harlot is something so contrary to moral purity, as in no case whatever to be justified, let him recollect the case of Salmon the Just, as he

is styled in the Targum upon Ruth, and Rahab the harlot. If that instance will not remove his scruples, he is at liberty to adopt the opinion, which I indeed reject, but many learned expositors have approved, that the whole was a transaction in vision only, or in trance. I reject it, conceiving that whatever was unfit to be really commanded, or really done, was not very fit to be presented, as commanded or as done, to the imagination of a prophet in his holy trance. Since this therefore was fit to be imagined, which is the least that can be granted, it was fit (in my judgment) under all the circumstances of the case, to be done. The greatness of the occasion, the importance of the end, as I conceive, justified the command in this extraordinary instance. The command, if it was given, surely sanctified the action : and, upon these grounds, till I can meet with some other exposition, which may render this typical wedding equally significant of the thing to be typified by it in all its circumstances, I am content to take the fact plainly, as it is related, according to the natural import of the words of the narration ; especially as this way of taking it will lead to the true meaning of the emblematical act, even if it was commanded and done only in vision. In taking it

as a reality, I have with me the authority, not certainly of the majority, but of some of the most learned and cautious expositors : which I mention, not so much to sustain the truth of the opinion, as to protect myself, in the avowal of it, from injurious imputations. “Hæc sententia,” says the learned Mercer, “magis nobis placet, ut reverâ uxorem scortum duxerit, et ex eâ liberos dubios procrearet. Nam quod objicitur, honestas esse oportere doctorum nuptias, sane non poterant non honestæ esse jubente Domino ; qui id ita volebat ad significandos Israelitarum mores. Denique aliorum interpretationes tam improbables videntur, ut earum nulla sit, cui majorem quam huic assensum præbere queam. Hebræi enim scholiastæ hæc omnia visione facta fuisse arbitrantur, cum nulla omnino visionis mentio fiat.” To the same purpose Mr Lively : “Quod objicitur contra legem Divinam et bonos mores hoc fieri, si doctor ecclesiæ meretricem ducat, tum verum est, si libidine suâ id fecerit injussu Dei ; quorum neutrum in Oseâ fuisse omnes intelligebant.” And the learned Grotius : “Maimonides hæc vult contigisse ἐν ὀπτασίᾳ tantum. Sed et sensus loci, et alia loca similia magis id credi exigunt, signo aliquo, in hominum oculos occurrente, expressas eas res quæ

inter Deum et Hebræum populum agebantur. Uxorem ducere, quæ meretrix fuerit, non erat illicitum nisi sacerdotibus. Videri quidem id poterat subturpe, sed quicquid jubet Deus, idem jubendo honestum facit." The learned Houbigant adopts the same opinion ; which, among the antients, was strenuously maintained by St Cyril of Alexandria, and by Theodoret, and entertained by St Basil. And with these celebrated and judicious expositors, I scruple not to declare, that I agree. Admitting, however, in my own private judgment, the reality of the action, I would not be understood to admit, I do most explicitly and positively deny, as absurd and impious, the extravagant conclusion, which some have drawn from the mention of " the children of promiscuous commerce," that the prophet was, either in vision or reality, commanded, or permitted, to cohabit with the woman, not as a wife in lawful wedlock, but as a harlot ; and himself to beget an illegitimate race. Such a conversation of the prophet with the harlot would have been no type of the spiritual marriage between God and the chosen people : it would have been highly sinful ; what no occasion, or pretended end, could justify ; what God therefore never could command ; for, I admit the

distinction of the learned Drusius, “*Scortum aliquis ducere potest sine peccato ; scortari non item.*” The children of promiscuous commerce are the offspring of the woman in her dissolute life, previous to her connection with the prophet.

After the marriage, the prophet’s wife bore three children. These children represent, as I have observed, certain distinct parts or descriptions of the Jewish nation, of the whole of which the mother was the emblem. Of these three children the eldest and the youngest were sons : the intermediate child was a daughter. The eldest, I think, was the prophet’s son ; but the two last were both bastards. In this I have the concurrence of Dr Wells ; acutely remarking, “ that whereas it is said, verse 3, that the prophet’s wife ‘conceived and bare a son *to him,*’ it is said of the other two children only, ‘that she conceived again and bare a daughter,’ verse 6 ; and ‘she conceived and bare a son,’ verse 8 ; implying that the children she then bare, not being born, like the first, to the prophet, were not begotten by him.” These things being premised, the names imposed upon the children by God’s direction sufficiently declare what particular parts of the Jewish nation were severally represented by them. The name of the

eldest son was ^יזרעאל Jezraël, compounded of the nouns זרע (seed) and אל (God); the initial י being merely formative of the proper name, as in innumerable instances. (ישראל from עקב and שרה, יחזקאל from יחזק and אל, ירמיה from ירמיה and יה, יואנניה from יואן and יה, &c.) The import therefore of the name is ‘seed of God;’ and the persons represented by the prophet’s proper son, to whom the name is given, were all those true servants of God, scattered among all the twelve tribes of Israel, who, in the times of the nation’s greatest depravity, worshipped the everlasting God, in the hope of the Redeemer to come. These were a holy seed; the genuine sons of God; begotten of him to a lively hope, and the early seed of that church, which shall at last embrace all the families of the earth. These are Jezraël, typified by the prophet’s own son and rightful heir, as the children of God, and heirs of the promises.

This is St Jerome’s interpretation of the word Jezraël as a mystical proper name; and, for the plain and obvious connection of the typical signification with the etymology and literal meaning, it is much to be preferred to another; which, however, has been received with approbation by many, I believe indeed by the majority, of later expositors. Con-

ceiving that the word זָרַע, as a verb, signifies ‘to scatter,’ they render the word ‘Jezräel’ ‘the dispersion,’ or the ‘dispersed of God;’ and they expound it as predictive of the dispersion of the Jewish nation: and this interpretation has been in so much credit as to find its way into the marginal notes of the English Geneva Bible. And perhaps it is not altogether irreconcilable with etymology, for the word זָרַע is indeed both a noun and a verb. The noun is the root; and as the noun signifies ‘seed,’ the verb signifies ‘to sow seed;’ and when applied to such seeds as are sown by scattering them, virtually indeed signifies to scatter them. Thus it acquires the sense of scattering abroad, as seed is scattered, and figuratively may signify the dispersion. But in truth, this interpretation of the word, however consistent it may be with etymological principles, is clearly set aside by the manifest application of it, in the 22d verse of the second chapter, in St Jerome’s sense of seed; which in that passage is so evident, and indeed so necessary, that it is admitted there by the most learned of those who would impose the other sense upon it in the first chapter. They conceive the word susceptible of two contrary typical senses, corresponding respectively to the two

contrary senses which they ascribe to the root; namely, that of sowing for a crop, and that of scattering for destruction.* The necessity of imposing contrary senses upon one and the same image, in a system of prophetic images, in different parts of the same prophecy, seems a sufficient confutation of the scheme of interpretation, which creates it. The sense which forces itself upon the understanding of the reader in one clear unequivocal passage, being equally apposite, though not of equal necessity, in every other passage where the type is mentioned, ought in all reason to be taken every where as the single signification of the type; even in preference to any other, which may not be irreconcilable, and may even be applicable, in some texts where the type is introduced. And for this reason, a third interpretation of this mystical word, which is adopted

* Thus the learned Diodati, upon chap. ii, 22: —“ ad Izreel,” c. al mio popolo, il quale, Hos. i, 4, “ era stato nominato Izreel in senso di minaccia e di maladittione: ma qui è cangiato in senso di gratia e di promessa: perciocche Izreel puo anche significare, colui ch’ Iddio semina, o seminera.” And to the same effect Rivetus: —“ Mutatur hic significatio nominis ut pro dispersione a Deo factâ non amplius accipiatur, sed pro seminatione Dei, pro legitimo semine.”

by two learned commentators of our own, Mr Lowth and Dr Wells, must be rejected. The noun יָרֵעַ has indeed two senses. It signifies 'an arm' as well as 'seed.' Hence these expositors conceive, that Jezraël may signify either 'a seed of God' or 'the arm of God;' and they take it in the first sense in chap. ii, 22, and in the second in chap. i. But since the first is the only sense in which it can be taken consistently with the context in chap. ii, and is apt and applicable, wherever the word occurs, it is better to adhere to this one sense, than to introduce uncertainty and confusion, by multiplying the significations of a single image without necessity. Not to mention that the godly are often described in scripture under the image of God's children, whereas they are not 'his arm' more than any other part of the creation; being indeed the especial objects of his providence, but in common only with all his creatures, an instrument of his power. Rejecting therefore all other interpretations of this word, we may safely abide by St Jerome's, as plain and simple, agreeable to etymology, conformable to the usual imagery of holy writ, applicable in all the passages where this mystical name is used, and indisputably confirmed by the harmony and coherence of the

prophetic text with itself. And according to this interpretation, the prophet's eldest son, under the name of Jezraël, typifies the true children of God among the natural Israel.

All of the Jewish people that were not Jezraël, those who were not Israel, though they were of Israel, are typified by the two bastard children. The first of these, the daughter, was called Lo-ruhamah. The sex of the child is the emblem of weakness.* Her name, Lo-ruhamah, is a compound of the negative particle לוֹ, and רַחֲמָה the participle Benoni feminine in Puhal of the verb רָחַם, which signifies either to be tenderly affected with love or pity, or to be the object of such tender affection, *i. e.* either actively to love, or pity, or passively to be beloved, or to be pitied. The name Lo-ruhamah therefore is 'unbeloved,' or 'unpitied,' or, as it is paraphrased in the margin of our English Bible, in conformity with all the antient versions, 'not-having-obtained-mercy;' or as it is rendered by the LXX and St Peter, οὐκ ἡλεημένη, (1 Pet. ii, 10); by St Paul, οὐκ

* "Nequaquam jam Jezraël, id est, 'semen Dei,' nec masculini sexus filius nascitur, sed filia; id est fœmina, fragilis sexus, et quæ victorum pateat contumeliæ." Hieron. ad locum.

ἀγαπημένην, (Rom. ix, 25). It is remarkable that, of the two senses which the word חַן equally bears of pity or love, St Peter in this place should take the one, St Paul the other; but this, as Dr Pococke observes, “ makes no difference in the matter, inasmuch as God’s mercy and love go inseparably together.” However, the sense of mercy or pity in his judgment seems more agreeable to what follows. In which however I differ from him, for the word in its primary meaning more specifically relates to the natural affection, the *στοργή*, of a parent for a child; and when it signifies pity or mercy, it is such sort and degree of pity as arises from parental tenderness: so that if a choice is to be made between the two renderings, I prefer St Paul’s, ‘ not beloved ;’ which is the more to be attended to, because it seems to have been his own, as all the antient versions give the other. And St Paul’s rendering is in this instance to be preferred to St Peter’s, because St Paul expressly cites; St Peter only alludes. This daughter, Lo-ruhamah, typifies the people of the ten tribes in the enfeebled state of their declining monarchy, torn by intestine commotions and perpetual revolutions, harrassed by powerful invaders, impoverished by their tyrannical exactions, and con-

demned by the just sentence of God to utter excision as a distinct kingdom, without hope of restoration : for so the type is explained by the Holy Spirit himself.

The last child is a son, and the name given him is Lo-ammi. To determine what is represented by this child (since in the application of this type the sacred text is not so explicit as in the former), we must take into consideration the time of its birth. The daughter Lo-ruhamah was weaned before the woman conceived this son. “ A child, when it is weaned,” says St Jerome, “ leaves the mother ; is not nourished with the parent’s milk ; is sustained with extraneous aliments.” This aptly represents the condition of the ten tribes expelled from their own country, dispersed in foreign lands, no longer nourished with the spiritual food of divine truth by the ministry of the prophets, and destitute of any better guide than natural reason and heathen philosophy. The deportation of the ten tribes, by which they were reduced to this miserable condition, and deprived of what remained to them, in their worst state of wilful corruption, of the spiritual privileges of the chosen race, was, in St Jerome’s notion of the prophecy, the weaning of Lo-ruhamah. The child conceived after

Lo-ruhamah was thus weaned must typify the people of the kingdom of Judah in the subsequent periods of their history; or rather this child typifies the whole nation of the children of Israel, reduced, in its external form, by the captivity of the ten tribes, to that single kingdom. The sex represents a considerable degree of national strength and vigour remaining in this branch of the Jewish people, very different from the exhausted state of the other kingdom previous to its fall. Nor have the two tribes ever suffered so total an excision. The ten were absolutely lost in the world soon after their captivity. They have been nowhere to be found for many ages, and know not where to find themselves; though we are assured they will be found again of God, in the day when he shall make up his jewels. But the people of Judah have never ceased totally to be. In captivity at Babylon they lived a separate race, respected by their conquerors. From that captivity they returned. They became an opulent and powerful state, formidable at times to the rival powers of Syria and Egypt, and held in no small consideration by the Roman people, and the first emperors of Rome. And even in their present state of ruin and degradation, without territory, and without a polity

of their own, such is the masculine strength of suffering with which they are endued, they are still extant in the world as a separate race, but not as God's people, otherwise than as they are reserved for signal mercy; God grant it may be in no very distant period! But at present they are Lo-ammi. לֹא־אֲמִי (not) אֲמִי (my people). And so they have actually been more than seventeen centuries and a half; and to this condition they were condemned, when this prophecy was delivered.

That these are typified by the child Lo-ammi appears from the application of that name, in the 10th verse, to the children of Israel generally; whence it seems to follow that the degenerate people of Judah were implicated in the threatenings contained in the former part of the chapter. But in those threatenings they cannot be implicated, unless they are typified in some one or more of the typical children. But they are not typified in Jezraël; for the Jezraël is no object of wrath or threatening: not in Lo-ruhamah; for Lo-ruhamah typifies the kingdom of the ten tribes exclusively: of necessity, therefore, in Lo-ammi.

The same conclusion may be drawn from the use of the second person plural in the explanation of the

name Lo-ammi in the 9th verse. "Call his name Lo-ammi; for YE are not my people"— It is evident that the pronoun of the second person plural, *ye*, is compellative of the persons typified by the child to which the name is given. The command to name every one of the children is addressed to the prophet, by the verb imperative in the singular number. "Call his name Jezraël *"— "Call her name Lo-ruhamah †"— "Call his name Lo-ammi ‡"— But in explaining the name Lo-ruhamah, the persons typified are mentioned in the third person, —"for I will no more have mercy upon"— not *you*, but "the house of Israel. ||" Whereas in explaining the name Lo-ammi, the persons typified are not mentioned in the third person, but addressed in the second, —"for YE are not my people." The reason of which I think must be this: since the prophet is the person, and the only person, to whom, as actually present, God speaks; the persons of whom this is declared, "ye are not my people," must be that branch of the Jewish nation to which the prophet himself belonged. Hence, if there be

* Verse 4.

† Verse 6.

‡ Verse 9.

|| Verse 6.

any truth in the received opinion, that the prophet Hosea was of the kingdom of Judah, the men of that kingdom must be the persons typically represented by Lo-ammi. "Call his name Lo-ammi; for ye, O men of Judah, are not my people." This I consider as a strong corroboration, though by itself it would not amount to proof of what I conceive to be indisputably proved by the argument from the 10th verse, that the child Lo-ammi represents the Jewish nation existing in the single kingdom of Judah after the captivity of the ten tribes. Or, to put the argument in a stronger shape, independent of any previous assumption about the prophet's country; since God, speaking to the prophet, speaks of the persons typified by Lo-ruhamah in the third person, and addresses those typified by Lo-ammi in the second, the prophet did not belong to any branch of the nation collectively typified by Lo-ruhamah: Lo-ammi typified some branch of the nation to which he did belong. Lo-ruhamah typified the kingdom of Israel. To that kingdom therefore the prophet did not belong. He belonged therefore of necessity to the kingdom of Judah. Lo-ammi therefore typifies this kingdom.

The objection which has been brought against this

interpretation of the woman's last child, from St Peter's application of the latter part of the 10th verse to the converted Jews of the Asiatic dispersion, has little weight with me; though it appears that it was deemed insurmountable by so great a man as Dr Pococke. The destruction of Jerusalem, and the dispersion of the nation by the Romans, had not taken place, it is observed, when St Peter made the application of the terms of Lo-ammi, and Lo-ruhamah, Ammi and Ruhamah, to these converts; the former in their state of unbelief, the latter in their converted state. The Jews therefore of Judah and Benjamin had not yet lost the character of God's people; yet the prophecy, in the apostle's judgment, was already fulfilled, as appears by his citation of it, both in the comminatory and the promissory part. The Jews therefore of Judah and Benjamin, whom the threatened punishment had not yet overtaken, were not the Lo-ammi of the prophet; but this child was only another type of the ten tribes in their outcast state. It would be difficult, I apprehend, to prove what this argument tacitly assumes; that "the strangers scattered throughout Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, and Bithynia," to whom St Peter writes, were descendants of the captivity of the ten tribes,

rather than of those families of Judah and Benjamin, which never returned from the Babylonian captivity; which were very numerous. Besides, St Peter's application of the prophecy is no argument that he thought it any farther then fulfilled, than in the individuals to whom he applies it; or otherwise in them, than in a spiritual sense. There have been in all times, in one part or another of the Jewish nation, those among them, who, in a spiritual sense, were Ammi and Ruhamah; the same who have at different times composed the Jezraël, which at no time has totally failed. Such were the converts of the Jews in the Apostolic age. And of this class is every Jew, in every period of the world, when he is brought to look, with the eye of faith, upon him whom they pierced. The apostle's application of these terms to the converts of his own times, affords no argument that he thought the prophecy had already received its accomplishment, as it respects the national condition of the whole, or either branch of the natural Israel.

From this view of the wife of fornications and her three children, the general subject of the prophecy appears, by the manner of its opening, to be the fortunes of the whole Jewish nation in its two great

branches ; not the particular concerns (and least of all the particular temporal concerns) of either branch exclusively. And to this grand opening the whole sequel of the prophecy corresponds. In setting forth the vices of the people, the picture is chiefly taken, as might naturally be expected, from the manners of the prophet's own times : in part of which the corruption, in either kingdom, was at the greatest height : after the death of Jeroboam, in the kingdom of Israel ; in the reign of Ahaz, in the kingdom of Judah. And there is occasionally much allusion, sometimes predictive allusion, to the principal events of the prophet's times. And much more to the events in the kingdom of Israel, than to those in Judah. Perhaps, because the danger being more immediately imminent in the former kingdom, the state of things in that was more alarming, and the occurrences, for that reason, more interesting. Still the history of his own times in detail, in either kingdom, is not the prophet's subject. It furnishes similes and allusions, but it makes no considerable part, indeed it makes no part at all, of the action (if I may so call it) of the poem. The action lies in events beyond the prophet's times ; the commencement indeed within them ; but the termination, in

times yet future ; and, although we may hope the contrary, for aught we know with certainty, remote. The deposition of Jehu's family, by the murder of Zedekiah, the son and successor of Jeroboam, was the commencement ; the termination will be the restoration of the whole Jewish nation under one head, in the latter days, in the great day of Jezraël ; and the intermediate parts of the action are the judgments, which were to fall, and accordingly have fallen, upon the two distinct kingdoms of Israel and Judah, typified by Lo-ruhamah and Lo-ammi.

A prejudice, which for a long time possessed the minds of Christians, against the literal sense of the prophecies relating to the future exaltation of the Jewish nation, gave occasion to a false scheme of interpretation ; which, assuming it as a principle, that prophecy, under the old dispensation, looked forward to nothing beyond the abrogation of the Mosaic ritual and the dispersion of the Jews by the Romans, either wrested every thing to the history antecedent to that epoch, and, generally, as near as possible to the prophet's times (as if it were not the gift and business of a prophet to see far before him), or, by figurative interpretations, for the most part forced and unnatural, applied, what could not be so

wrested, to the christian church : and rarely to the christian church on earth, but to the condition of the glorified saints in heaven. This method of exposition, while it prevailed generally, and it is not yet sufficiently exploded, wrapt the writings of all the prophets in tenfold obscurity, and those of Hosea more than the rest. Because, what with all the prophets was the principal, with him is the single subject. It might have been expected, that when once the principle was understood to be false, a better system of interpretation would have been immediately adopted. But this has only partially taken place. Expositions of many passages upon the erroneous scheme had obtained a general currency in the world, and were supported by the authority of great names. Amongst ourselves, it has long been the persuasion of our best biblical scholars and ablest divines, that the restoration of the Jews is a principal article of the prophecy, being indeed a principal branch of the great scheme of general redemption. Notwithstanding this, we have followed expositors, who had a contrary prejudice, with too much deference to their authority ; and, discarding their principle, have, in too many instances, sitten down content with the interpretations they have

given us. Dr Wells, himself an assertor of the literal sense of many texts relating to the final restoration of the Jewish nation, was nevertheless so wedded to the notion, that the particular accomplishment of Hosea's prophecies was to be looked for in the minute detail of the history of the kingdom of Israel, in the prophet's own times, or the times next to them; that he conceived it necessary to the interpretation of them, to ascertain to what particular reigns the particular parts belong; rightly considering the entire book, as a collection of prophecies delivered at different periods of Hosea's long ministry. These periods he has endeavoured to distinguish, with much learning and critical ability, though not perhaps with entire success. But when this is done, he is under the necessity of supplying circumstances in the history by mere conjecture, in order to make the event and the prediction correspond. That is, in truth, he is forced to invent history, before he can find the completion of the prophecy in the times in which he seeks it. As when to bend a particular text, in itself not difficult of exposition as a general moral image, to his particular system, he is obliged to imagine, without a shadow of authority from sacred history, that the

father of Pekah, the last king of Israel but one, was by trade a baker!

He divides the whole book into five sections, each containing, as he supposes, the prophecies of a particular period; and all together giving the prophecies, in the order of time in which he conceives they were delivered. His first section comprehends the three first chapters of the book; and contains the prophecies delivered in the reign of Jeroboam II. His second section ends with the third verse of chapter vi; and contains the prophecies delivered in the interval between the death of Jeroboam and the death of Pekahiah. His third section ends with the tenth verse of chapter vii; and contains the prophecies delivered during the reign of Pekah. His fourth section ends with the eighth verse of chapter xiii; and contains the prophecies delivered during the reign of Hoshea. His fifth section comprehends the remainder of the book; "containing," according to the title which he gives it, "a prophecy of the restoration of Israel (together with those of Judah, under the common name of Jews), after the Assyrian and Babylonian captivity; as also, and chiefly, the restoration of all the said tribes, or Jews, into their own country, after their

captivity, and long dispersion by the Romans, viz. on the general conversion of all the Jews to Christianity, at the approach, or commencement, of the happy and triumphant state of the church, which shall yet be on earth.”—Certainly this last section is composed of dreadful comminations and glorious promises wonderfully intermixed. But the promises have no clear reference to any restoration, previous to the final restoration of the whole race from their present dispersed state. In the preceding sections, the prophecies correspond so imperfectly with the times, to which they are severally referred, that the truth seems to be, as it is stated by Bishop Lowth, “*modicum habemus volumen, vaticinationes Hoseæ, ut videtur præcipuas continens, easque omnes inter se sine ullis temporum notis, aut argumenti distinctione, connexas.*”—In so much, that it must be a vain attempt to distinguish, what the author has left without mark of distinction. I agree not, however, in the consequence drawn by that illustrious critic, that the want of these distinctions is the cause of the obscurity we find in Hosea’s writings: —“*ita minime mirum est, si Hoseam perlegentes nonnunquam videamur in sparsa quædam sibyllæ folia incidere.*” The argument or subject is

one from the beginning of the book to the end; and obscurity cannot arise from the want of distinction in that respect, in which the thing is incapable of distinction: and the subject of these prophecies being what it is, the chronology of the several distinct effusions can be of no consequence to the interpretation. The obscurity therefore arises from some other causes.

It arises solely from the style; and the obscurity of the style cannot be imputed to the great antiquity of the composition (in which I again reluctantly disagree with that learned writer, whose abilities I revere, and whose memory I cherish with affection and regard), nor to any thing peculiar to the language of the author's age. In the Hebrew language, as in the Greek, the earliest writers extant are beyond comparison the most perspicuous; Homer, Hesiod, and Herodotus, among the Greeks; Moses and Samuel among the Hebrews. Nor in all the poetical parts of holy writ is there any thing to surpass in simplicity of language those noble monuments of the earliest inspired song, which are preserved in the Pentateuch; the last words of Jacob, the song of Moses, his last words, the song of Miriam, and the effusions of Balaam. Whatever ob-

scurity we find in these most antient compositions, arises not from any archaisms of the style, or from any thing of studied and affected singularity in the texture of it, but from the subject matter, and from the profound mysticism which sometimes prevails in the prophetic imagery. If the book of Job be of an earlier age than any of these (except perhaps the last words of Jacob), still its obscurities are not from archaisms, but from dialectic idioms of the author's country. Then, for the age of Hosea, it was the age of Isaiah and Micah; writers in a highly adorned but flowing easy style. Whatever obscurity therefore we find in the writings of Hosea, must be confessed to be his own, not arising from any peculiar idioms of antiquity, or of his own age.

He delights in a style, which always becomes obscure, when the language of the writer ceases to be a living language. He is commatic, to use St Jerome's word, more than any other of the prophets. He writes in short, detached, disjointed sentences; not wrought up into periods, in which the connection of one clause with another, and the dialectic relations, are made manifest to the reader by an artificial collocation; and by those connexive particles which make one discourse of parts, which otherwise

appear as a string of independent propositions, which it is left to the reader's discernment to unite. His transitions from reproof to persuasion, from threatening to promise, from terror to hope, and the contrary, are rapid and unexpected. His similies are brief, accumulated, and often introduced without the particle of similitude. Yet these are not the vices, but the perfections of the holy prophet's style: for to these circumstances it owes that eagerness and fiery animation, which are the characteristic excellence of his writings, and are so peculiarly suited to his subject.

Besides this general character of Hosea's style, I shall mention in this place two particulars, which are almost peculiar to this prophet; which I think can create little difficulty, when the reader is previously apprized of them, and taught to refer them, wherever they occur, to the principle on which they really depend; and yet, for want of being well considered, they have much perplexed interpreters, and have been the occasion of much unwarrantable tampering with the text in the way of conjectural emendation.

The first is a certain inconstancy, if I may so call it, in the person of the pronoun, or of the verb; a

frequent sudden change from the second person to the third, or the contrary, in speaking, when the people collectively are the principal object of speech. Unaccountable as this has seemed to many expositors, it arises naturally, I apprehend, from the general plan of composition in these prophecies; which are all conceived in the shape of a discourse, held in public between Jehovah and the prophet, upon the subject of the guilt, the punishment, and the final pardon of the people. Even in those prophecies, which open with a call upon the children of Israel, or upon the priests in particular and the house of the king, to give ear, still the prophet is the person with whom Jehovah principally talks. To him he sets forth the crimes of the people; to him he denounces the impending judgments; and to him he opens his merciful intention of restoring the converted race of Israel to his favour in the latter days. But in these discourses Jehovah often turns, in the fire of indignation, from the prophet directly upon the people themselves; addressing them in the second person, of whom he had been speaking in the third, (as in chap. iv, 4, 5). Sometimes the same turn of the discourse is made, in the tenderness of love, or exuberance of pity, (chap. ii, 18, 19, &c.

xi, 7, 8). Sometimes, on the contrary, Jehovah, speaking to the people, turns suddenly away from them, in contempt as it were of their unworthiness, to his friend and confidant, if we may so venture to speak, the prophet, (chap. viii, 5). The instances of these changes of the speech are innumerable; and sometimes so sudden, that the same sentence, which begins in the third person, shall end in the second; or, beginning in the second, it shall end in the third. But this is so far from an obscurity, when it is traced to its true principle, that, by removing it, the whole animation of the discourse would be extinguished. I have in most places retained this peculiarity in my translation, and, I flatter myself, without obscurity. In some few instances indeed, but in very few, I have been compelled, for the sake of perspicuity, to abandon it.

The second circumstance in Hosea's style, which has much embarrassed his interpreters, is his frequent use of the nominative absolute. By the nominative absolute I mean a noun substantive, a proper name or an appellative, in the nominative case, placed at the beginning of a sentence, without any grammatical connection with any other word; and serving only to announce, by its name, the principal

subject of the proposition, which is immediately to follow, and to awaken attention to it. See chap. ix, 8 and 11. The difficulty is considerably increased, when the nominative is not expressly mentioned, in what immediately follows, as the subject of the discourse, though it is really what is uppermost in the speaker's mind. See chap. xiv, 8. This nominative absolute occurs in the Psalms, and in most of the prophets. It is a figure of vehement impassioned speech; and it is frequent in Hosea, because his style, above all the other prophets, is vehement and impassioned. The noun so used is easily distinguished, in our language, by a note of admiration placed after it. And it is the want of that mark that has made this figure a cause of obscurity in the original Hebrew text.

The obscurities arising from what is called an anomaly either of the number, when a collective noun, singular in form and plural in sense; or a noun, plural in form and singular in sense, is connected indifferently with singular or plural verbs, pronouns, and adjectives; or, an anomaly of the gender, when a noun, rendering what has naturally no sex, is connected almost indifferently with masculine and feminine, and with both in the same sen-

tence; and that other anomaly of the gender, when one and the same word, taken as the name of a people, may be masculine, and as the name of the country which the people inhabit, feminine; and that too in the same sentence: these are not peculiar to Hosea, and are too inconsiderable to deserve more, than the bare mention that they are frequent.

An obscurity arising from an indistinctness in the reference of the pronoun of the third person, will appear to the English reader to prevail remarkably in Hosea. But this is not to be imputed to the prophet, nor indeed to any of the sacred writers; in all of whom it is found in the English Bible, but is introduced, often indeed unavoidably, by translation; and it arises from a circumstance, in which the idiom of our language differs from the Hebrew, and from all the antient languages. The English language admits, in some particular cases only, a subintellection of the pronoun as the nominative case to the verb; which, in the antient languages, is oftener understood than expressed. And this often lays the English translator under an inevitable necessity of introducing the pronoun of the third person as the nominative case, when it is also the accusative after the verb; and,

before and after the verb, necessarily rehearses different persons.

—“and **THEY** bare children to **THEM**.” Gen. vi, 4. “They,” the daughters of men, bear “to them ;” —to them, the sons of God. Here, indeed, the ambiguity is introduced in the English by a mis-translation. The verb יָלַד signifies either “to bear” or “to beget.” And the nominative case of the masculine verb יָלַדוּ, in the original, is “the sons of God.” And the proper rendering would be thus : —“the sons of God came in unto the daughters of men, and begat to themselves children.” And this is the rendering of the Alexandrine LXX, and the old version of Tyndal, and of the Bishop’s Bible : —*εἰσεπορεύοντο οἱ υἱοὶ τοῦ θεοῦ πρὸς τὰς θυγατέρας τῶν ἀνθρώπων καὶ ἐγεννῶσαν ἑαυτοῖς.* LXX. —“the chyldren of God had lyen with the daughters of men, and had begotten them chyldren.” Tyndal. Again, —“in the likeness of God made **HE** **HIM**.” Gen. v, 1. He, God, made him man. Here again the translation has introduced the ambiguity ; which is not in the original, and was avoided in the old translation of Tyndal, by a better arrangement of the words, —“when God created man, and made hym after the similitude of God.” The ambiguity,

however, in the English language, is often unavoidable; as in Hosea, chap. xii, 4, 5: —“ HE had wept, and made supplication unto HIM. At Bethel HE found HIM, and there he spake with us;” *i. e.* He [Jacob] had wept, and made supplication unto him [the Angel]. At Bethel he [Jacob] found him [the Angel], and there he [the Angel] spake with us. The insertion of the nominative He, in the English translation, is unavoidable; and produces the ambiguity, which is not in the original.

The causes of Hosea's obscurity, or reputed obscurity, to speak with more justice of his writings, I take to be those, which I have enumerated. The general commatism of his style; his frequent and sudden transitions; the brevity and accumulation of his similes, and those two remarkable circumstances, his inconstancy in the person of the verb, and the use of the nominative absolute.

But Archbishop Newcombe maintains, that the “ greatest difficulties arise from the corrupt readings, which deform the printed text.” Much as I have been indebted, in the prosecution of this work, to the previous labours of that learned prelate, against this opinion I must openly and earnestly protest. It is an erroneous opinion, pregnant with the

most mischievous consequences; and the more dangerous, as having received the sanction of his great authority. That the sacred text has undergone corruptions, is indisputable. The thing is evident from the varieties of the MSS, the antient versions, and the oldest printed editions: for, among different readings, one only can be right; and it is probable, I go farther, I say that it is almost certain, that the worse reading has sometimes found its way into the printed text. That the corruptions are greater in Hosea, than in other parts of the Old Testament, I see no reason to suppose. That the corruptions in any part are so numerous, or in such degree, as to be a principal cause of obscurity, or, indeed, to be a cause of obscurity at all, with the utmost confidence, I deny. And, be the corruptions what they may, I must protest against the ill-advised measure, as to me it seems, however countenanced by great examples, of attempting to remove any obscurity supposed to arise from them, by what is called conjectural emendation. Considering the matter only as a problem in the doctrine of chances, the odds are always infinitely against conjecture. For one instance in which conjecture may restore the original reading, in one thousand, or more, it will only

leave corruption worse corrupted. It is the infirmity of the human mind, to revolt from one extreme of folly to the contrary. It is therefore little to be wondered, that, when the learned first emancipated their minds from an implicit belief, which had so long obtained, in the immaculate integrity of the printed text, an unwarrantable license of conjectural alteration should succeed to that despicable superstition. Upon this principle, great allowance is to be made, first for Cappellus, after him for Hare and Houbigant, and for others since, men of learning and piety, by whose labours the church of God has been greatly edified; if, in clearing away difficulties by altering the reading, they have sometimes proceeded with less scruple in the business, than the very serious nature of it should have raised in their minds. But their example is to be followed with the greatest fear and caution. I must observe, however, that, under the name of conjecture, I condemn not altogether alterations, which, without the authority of a single MS, are suggested by the antient versions, especially by the Vulgate, Syriac, or Septuagint. The consent indeed of those versions, in one reading, wherever it is found, I esteem a con-

siderable, though not always an indisputable authority for an emendation.

What authority may, consistently with the rules of sober criticism, be allowed to the antient versions in general, or to any one of them in particular, for the establishment of various readings; are questions of great moment, which well deserve a deep consideration. Perhaps the error of late years has been to set this sort of authority much too high. “*Lectioes versionum, quæ superstitum codicum habent præsidium* (says De Rossi with great judgment) *multi faciendæ sunt, censendæque generatim ex exemplari depromptæ, quod interpretes habebat ob oculos. Contra, quæ MSS fide destituuntur, dubiæ sunt, infirmæque per se auctoritatis; quum dubii simus, num ex archetypo codice eas hauserit interpretes, an vero arbitrio indulserit; ipsumque codicum silentium posterius videtur arguere, nisi gravis conjectura critica aliter suadeat, historiæque analogia ac veritas. Cautè itaque colligendæ veterum interpretum lectiones—cautius vero præferendæ.*”

With respect to the Greek version of the LXX in particular, it may reasonably be made a doubt, whether the MSS, from which it was made, were they now extant, would be entitled to the same degree of

credit as our modern Hebrew text, notwithstanding their comparatively high antiquity. There is certainly much reason to believe, that, after the destruction of the temple by Nebuchadnezzar, perhaps from a somewhat earlier period, the Hebrew text was in a much worse state of corruption, in the copies which were in private hands, than it has ever been since the revision of the sacred books by Ezra. These inaccurate copies would be multiplied during the whole period of the captivity, and widely scattered in Assyria, Persia, and Egypt; in short, through all the regions of the dispersion. The text, as revised by Ezra, was certainly of much higher credit, than any of these copies, notwithstanding their greater antiquity. His edition succeeded, as it were, to the prerogatives of an autograph (the autographs of the inspired writers themselves being totally lost), and was henceforward to be considered as the only source of authentic texts: insomuch, that the comparative merit of any text now extant will depend upon the probable degree of its approximation to, or distance from, the Esdrine edition. Now, if the translation of the LXX was made from some of those old MSS, which the dispersed Jews had carried into Egypt, or from any other of those unauthenticated

copies; which is the prevailing tradition among the Jews, and is very probable; at least it cannot be confuted: it will be likely, that the faultiest MS, now extant, differs less from the genuine Esdrine text, than those more antient, which the version of the LXX represents. But much as this consideration lowers the credit of the LXX, separately, for any various reading, it adds great weight to the consent of the LXX with later versions, and greater still to the consent of the old versions with MSS of the Hebrew, which still survive. And as it is certainly possible, that a true reading may have been preserved in one solitary MS; it will follow, that a true reading may be preserved in one version: for the MS, which contained the true reading at the time when the version was made, may have perished since; so that no evidence of the reading shall now remain, but the version. I admit, therefore, that, in some cases, which, however, will be very rare, the authority of any antient version (but more especially that of the Syriac) may confirm a various reading, supported by other circumstances, even without the consent of any one Hebrew MS now extant. Provided only, that the emendation be not made without a reasonable certainty, after due consideration,

that the sense of the version, which suggests the alteration of the reading, is not to be derived from the text as it stands: the reverse of which I take to be the case in many instances of various readings, which have been proposed upon the imagined authority of some one or more of the antient versions. But a difference between any of the antient and our modern version, is no indication of different readings in the MSS used by the different translators; unless the text, as it now stands, be clearly incapable of the sense given in the antient version: in which case the conclusion of a variety in the reading of the original, or of a corruption in the version, is inevitable. It must be observed, however, that this authority of the antient versions is to be considered both ways. The agreement of any of them, in the sense of any passage, with the modern, being a more certain evidence of the agreement of the MSS, from which that antient translation was made, with the text as it now stands; than the disagreement in sense, when it is not to be reconciled with the present text, is an evidence of a various reading of the text in the older MSS. I say, a more certain evidence; because, from the disagreement of any antient version with the present text, the utmost,

we can conclude, is the alternative. Either the author of that antient version had a different reading of the Hebrew, or the text of the version itself is corrupted; or, perhaps, the antient interpreter has mistaken the sense of the original. But the conjectural emendation, which I chiefly dread and reprobate, is that which rests solely, on what the critics call the ‘exigence of the place.’ For a supposed exigence of the place, in the text of an inspired writer, when it consists merely in the difficulty of the passage as we read it, may be nothing more, than the imperfect apprehension of the uninspired critic. With respect to the division indeed of sentences and words, an entire freedom of conjecture may be allowed; in taking words, or letters, which, as the text is printed, terminate one sentence, or one word, as the beginning of the next: or the contrary. Because these divisions, in the antient languages, are not from the author, but have been supplied by scribes and editors of a late age: and his critical judgment must be weak indeed, who, in such matters, is not qualified to revise and reverse the decisions of the wise men of Tiberias. Numerals may sometimes be corrected by conjecture; to make dates agree one with another, or a

sum total agree with the articles of which it is composed. But this is not to be done without the greatest circumspection, and upon the evidence of calculations formed upon historical data, of which we are certain. A transposition of words may sometimes be allowed; and all liberties may be taken with the points. Beyond this conjecture is not to be trusted, lest it make only a farther corruption of what it pretends to correct. At the utmost, a conjectural reading should be offered only in a note (and that but rarely), and the textual translation should never be made to conform to it. It is much safer to say, "This passage it is beyond my ability to explain;" than to say, "The holy prophet never wrote what I cannot understand; I understand not the words, as they are read—I understand the words thus altered; therefore, the words thus altered are what the holy prophet wrote."

I must observe, that the great similarity between some of the letters of the Hebrew alphabet, in particular between כ and כ; ך and ך; ם and ם; ן and ן; ף and ף; ץ and ץ; ן and ן; ן, ן, and ן; which is often alleged in defence of conjectural emendation; though it might be an argument of some weight, in justification of the exercise of that sort of criticism, in the time of Capel-

lus, Hare, or even Houbigant, who all lived before any great number of Hebrew MSS had been collated; is now, by the immortal labours of Kennicott and De Rossi, completely turned the other way. For, if the text has been corrupted, by the error of a scribe confounding similar letters; it might be expected, that, in some of the multitude of copies from the MS in which the error was first committed, the true reading would regain its place, by the same contingency of error, by which it lost it. If a transcriber in the tenth century writes a ך for a ך, and his MS is copied by various transcribers in the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries; sure the odds are great, that some of these blunder back again, and restore the ך. And if a conjecturer of the present day, proposing to change a ך into a ך, cannot find a ך, in the place of the ך, in any one of the numerous MSS that have been collated; he ought to give up his conjecture, whatever difficulty he may find in the text as it stands: for the uniformity of the MSS, where the chance of error is equal either way, is hard to be otherwise accounted for, than by the truth of the reading. I have already admitted, that in some cases, though but rarely, the antient versions may establish a reading without a

single MS. But a reading that has no support either from version or MSS, now that MSS have been diligently collated, ought to be rejected as indubitably false: unless the case falls within the limits of allowable conjecture, specified above. The work of Dr Kennicott is certainly one of the greatest, and most important, that have been undertaken, and accomplished, since the revival of letters. But its principal use and importance is this; that it shuts the door for ever against conjecture, except under the restrictions which have been mentioned.

I annex a list of passages in which, in my translation, I follow the printed Hebrew text in preference to Archbishop Newcombe's emendations; whether his own, or those of others which he has adopted.

	READING OF PRINTED TEXT.	REJECTED EMENDATION.	AUTHOR.
CHAP. I. 9.	אהי לכם	אלהיכם	Houbigant, upon mere conjecture.
CHAP. II. 9.	לכסות	מכסות	Houbigant, from LXX.
CHAP. IV. 4.	ועמך כמריבי	ועמי כמריבת	Archbishop Newcombe, from LXX. Archbishop Newcombe, upon the authority of a single MS. The Syriac, according to the Latin interpretation of it in the Polyglott, may seem to favour this reading. But the Latin is wrong. The true rendering of the Syriac is this: "Et populus tuus tanquam cum sacerdote rixans." The Latin preposition <i>cum</i> is virtually included in the Hith-pael form of the participle ܡܪܝܒܐ . See chap. iv, note (c).
18.	הבו	omitted	Houbigant, with consent of Secker, Syriac, LXX, and three MSS. See chap. iv, note (p).
CHAP. V. 3.	הזנית	הזנה	Houbigant, upon the authority of all the antient versions.
7.	חדש	החדל	Houbigant, upon the supposed authority of the LXX. See chap. v, note (d).
CHAP. VI. 3.	יורה	ירוה	Archbishop Secker, upon the authority of the Syriac and Chaldee.

	READING OF PRINTED TEXT.	REJECTED EMENDATION.	AUTHOR.
CHAP. VI.			
5.	משפטיך אור	משפטי כאור	Archbishop Newcombe, upon the authority of the Syriac and Chaldee. See chap. vi, note (F).
CHAP. VII.			
1.	כרפאי	ברפאי	Archbishop Newcombe, upon the single authority of the printed Bible of Brescia 1494.
2.	ללבבם	בלבבם	Archbishop Newcombe, upon the authority of the Complutensian Bible and some MSS. See ch. vii, note (D).
6.	אפהם	אפרים	Archbishop Newcombe, upon the authority of one MS, and the version of the LXX.
14.	יתגוררו	יתגודרו	Michaelis. The authority of one MS, and one edition only is alleged, and the version of the LXX. Another edition, and six or seven other MSS, might have been produced from De Rossi. But there is no sufficient reason to disturb the printed text.
16.	לא על	לא יועיל	Archbishop Newcombe, upon mere conjecture.
CH. VIII.			
5, 6.	נא ישראל: כי מישראל	נא ישראל: כי מישראל or נא ישראל: כי מישראל	Archbishop Newcombe, upon the authority of the LXX.
6.	והוא	הוא	Houbigant, alleging the Syriac. But if an alteration were to be made upon the authority of the Syriac, it would be to omit the whole word והוא. One MS only of Kennicott's omits the ו, and originally one other of De Rossi's.

	READING OF PRINTED TEXT.	REJECTED EMENDATION.	AUTHOR.
CHAP. IX. 13.	בנוה	בנאוה	Archbishop Newcombe, upon the authority of the Vulgate and the supposed authority of the Chaldee.
CHAP. X. 5.	יגילו	יהילו	Calmet, upon mere conjecture, without any authority, and without any <i>exigentia loci</i> .
10.	באותי	באתי	Houbigant, upon mere conjecture, without authority, and without necessity.
...	באסורם	or בהוסרם ביסרם	Archbishop Newcombe, upon the supposed authority of LXX, Vulgate, and Syriac.
11.	עברתי	העברתי	Archbishop Newcombe, upon mere conjecture, without any authority, and much for the worse.
...	טוב	מוט	Houbigant, upon mere conjecture.
...	ארכיב	ידרך	Archbishop Newcombe, upon mere conjecture.
12.	כפי	לפרי	Archbishop Newcombe, upon the supposed authority of LXX.
...	ועת	דעת	Archbishop Newcombe, upon the authority of LXX.
14.	שלמן	צלמנע	Grotius. See ch. x, note (s).
...	בית ארבאל	ביר ירבעל	Grotius, with some countenance perhaps from Vulg. and the Alex. LXX. See ch. x, note (s).

	READING OF PRINTED TEXT.	REJECTED EMENDATION.	AUTHOR.
CH. X. 15.	בֵּיתָאֵל	בֵּית יִשְׂרָאֵל	Houbigant, upon the authority of LXX. See ch. x, note (s).
	... מִפְּנֵי רַעַת רַעַתְכֶם	מִפְּנֵי רַעַתְיֶכֶם	Archbishop Newcombe; thus expunging from the text a frequent and most emphatic Hebraism, confirmed by Vulg. Syr. and LXX, except indeed the reading of the Aldine MS and text be admitted.
CH. XI. 2.	קִרְאוּ	כִּקְרְאוּ	Houbigant, upon the supposed authority of LXX and Syr.
3.	זִרְעָתִי	בִּזְרַעְתִּי or בִּזְרַעוֹתִי	Archbishop Newcombe, upon the alleged authority of the versions, the latter prophets of Soncinum, and one MS of Kennicott's originally; Abn Walid and R. Tanchum; to which may be added, for the omission of the suffix י, three MSS of De Rossi's originally. But the introduction of the prefix ב is entirely his own, without any authority at all. I should think by mistake; the learned Primate having overlooked the preposition עַל.
4.	כִּמְרִימִי	כִּמְרִיִּם	Archbishop Newcombe, upon the authority of the versions, and one MS of Kennicott's originally.
...	אוֹכִיל	אוֹכֵל לוֹ or אוֹכְלוֹ	Archbishop Newcombe, upon the supposed authority of the LXX.

	READING OF PRINTED TEXT.	REJECTED EMENDATION.	AUTHOR.
CHAP. XI.			
5.	לא	omitted	Archbishop Newcombe, upon the authority of LXX.
12.	רד	ירד	Archbishop Newcombe, upon the authority of Vulg. and perhaps Syr.
...	נאמן	ונאמן	Archbishop Newcombe, upon the authority of Vulg.
CHAP. XII.			
4.	בכה	בכה	Houbigant, upon mere con- jecture.
...	עמנו	עמו	Houbigant, upon the supposed authority of Syr.
8.	יגיעי	יגיעו or יגיעיו	Archbishop Newcombe, upon the authority of LXX.
...	לי	לו	Archbishop Newcombe, upon the authority of LXX.
9.		המעלהך inserted	Archbishop Newcombe, upon the supposed authority of LXX and Syr.
CH. XIII.			
4.		המעלך inserted	Archbishop Newcombe, upon the authority of two MSS, with the supposed authori- ty of the versions.
6.	כמרעיתם	במרעיתם	Houbigant, upon mere conjec- ture, and to the great detri- ment of the meaning.
9.	שהחך	שהחך	Houbigant, upon the supposed authority of the Syr.
...	בי	מי	Houbigant, upon the supposed authority of Syr. and LXX.

	READING OF PRINTED TEXT.	REJECTED EMENDATION.	AUTHOR.
CH. XIII. 13.	עח	עחה	Houbigant. Archbishop Newcombe cites the Syr. and Ald. LXX.
14.	אהי	איה	} Houbigant, upon the supposed authority of the versions, and the supposed authority of St Paul. See ch. xiii, note (o).
...	אהי	איה	
CH. XIV. 2.	פריס שפתינו	פרי משפתינו or פרי שפתינו	Le Clerc, upon mere conjecture. Archbishop Newcombe, upon the authority of LXX and Syr. See ch. xiv, note (c).
6.	כלבנון	כלבנה	Archbishop Newcombe, upon the authority of Chald.
8.	לי	לו	Archbishop Secker, upon the authority of LXX.

In addition to these fifty-one instances *, in which I reject the proposed alteration of particular pas-

* It may strike the learned reader, if he takes the trouble to compare the foregoing table, with another which he will find at the end of this book, that in two, but in two only, of the fifty-one passages in which I reject Archbishop Newcombe's emendations, namely, in chap. vi, 3. and viii, 5. I have ventured to make emendations of my own. But these emendations of mine he will find to be confirmed by a great consent of the oldest printed editions and best MSS.

sages, as unnecessary in every one, and, in many, much for the worse; the metrical arrangement, attempted by the learned Primate, may be considered as one vast conjectural emendation, affecting the whole text of the prophet, in the form, though not in the substance, which I have not ventured to adopt. The style of Hosea is indeed poetical in the very highest degree. In maxim solemn, sententious, brief: in persuasion, pathetic; in reproof, severe; in its allusions, always beautiful and striking, often sublime: rich in its images; bold in hyperbole; artificial, though perspicuous, in its allegory: possessing, in short, according to the variety of the matter, all the characters by which poetry, in any language, is distinguished from prose. And there cannot be a doubt, that the composition was originally in the metrical form. But as the division of the hemistichs is not preserved in the MSS, nor in any of the versions; I consider the metrical form as lost. And as the greatest adepts, in the mysteries of the Masoretic punctuation, have never discovered in this book (or, as far as I know, in any of the prophets) those peculiarities of accentuation, which are remarkable in the books confessedly retaining the metrical form; I suspect that it was lost early,

not only in Hosea, but in all the prophets (Isaiah perhaps excepted); and the attempt to restore it is too much, in my judgment, for modern criticism; especially as the parallelism (the only circumstance the modern critic has to guide him in the construction of the distichs), is, in many parts of the book, if not indeed in the greater part of it, exceedingly imperfect, interrupted and obscure: an effect perhaps of the commatism of the style. If in certain passages the parallelism is entire, manifest, and striking (as in some it certainly is, in so much that some of Bishop Lowth's choicest examples, of this great principle of Hebrew verse, are taken from this prophet), I trust that my translation is so close, as in those parts to display the structure of the original, though the hemistichal division is not exhibited to the eye in the printed page: and that, notwithstanding this defect, if a defect it be, as much of the versification, if it may be so called, is preserved, as is with certainty discernible to the Biblical scholar in the Hebrew text, in its present state.

With respect to my translation, I desire that it may be distinctly understood, that I give it not, as one that ought to supersede the use of the Public Translation in the service of the church. Had my

intention been to give an amended translation for public use ; I should have conducted my work upon a very different plan, and observed rules in the execution of it, to which I have not confined myself. This work is intended for the edification of the Christian reader in his closet. The translation is such as, with the notes, may form a perpetual comment on the text of the holy prophet. For a translation, accompanied with notes, I take to be the best perpetual comment upon any text in a dead language. My great object therefore in translating has been to find such words and phrases as might convey neither more nor less than the exact sense of the original, (I speak here of the exact sense of the words, not of the application of the prophecy). For this purpose I have been obliged in some few instances to be paraphrastic. But this has only been, when a single word in the Hebrew expresses more than can be rendered by any single word in the English, according to the established usage of the language. A translator who in such cases will confine himself to give word for word, attempts in truth what cannot be done, and will give either a very obscure or a very defective translation ; that is, he will leave something untranslated. The necessity

of paraphrastic translation will particularly occur wherever the sense of the original turns upon a paronomasia; a figure frequent in all the prophets, but in the use of which Hosea, beyond any other of them, delights. With the same view of presenting the sense of my author in language perspicuous to the English reader, for Hebrew phrases I have sometimes judged it expedient to put equivalent phrases of our own tongue (where such could be found) rather than to render the Hebrew word for word. But these liberties I have never used, without apprising the learned reader of it in my critical notes, and assigning the reason. And sometimes, in the case of phrases, I have given the English reader a literal translation of the Hebrew phrase in the explanatory notes. In some instances, but in very few, I have changed words, and forms of expression, in frequent use in our Public Translation, for others, equivalent in sense, of a more modern phraseology; ever keeping my great point in view, to be perspicuous to the generality of readers. The dignity resulting from Archaisms is not to be too readily given up. But perspicuity is a consideration to which every thing must be sacrificed. And if the phraseology of the Bible were not changed from time to

time, to keep pace in some degree with the gradual changes of common speech, it would become unintelligible to the common people. With respect to them at this day, the Holy Bible, translated into the English of Chaucer's age, would be a translation out of one dead language into another. Not to say that Archaisms, too long retained, instead of raising the style, become in the end mean, and even ludicrous. The book of Psalms would be of little use to the vulgar, if it were translated into the vulgar tongue, after the manner of this specimen: "Why gnastes the gens, and the peple thoughte ydil thingis?"* Though the text were accompanied with this luminous comment: "The prophete, snybband hem that tourmentid Crist, saies, *whit the gens*—thoo were the knyttes of Rome that crucified Crist. —"*gnasted,*" "as bestes with oute resoun. —*and the peple,* thoo were the Jews, *thoughte vaynte thoughtes,*" &c. And the tragical story of John the Baptist, so admirably related in all its circumstances by the Evangelist, would not be heard with gravity in any congregation at this day, were the narrative to proceed in this language: "When the doughtyr of that He-

* Ps. ii, 1.

rodias was in-comyn, and had tombylde and pleside to Harowde, and also to the sittande at mete, the kynge says to the wench," &c. There is a limit therefore to the love of Archaisms, beyond which it should not be indulged. But there is a limit also to innovation, which I hope I have not passed.

The notes, which accompany my translation, are of two kinds, explanatory and critical. The first are intended to open the sense of the text, and point out the application of the prophecy, to the English reader. The latter are disquisitions upon various points of antient learning, many of them purely philological, to ascertain the true sense of the text, to justify my translation of it, or the application of it that I teach the unlearned reader to make, to the satisfaction of the learned reader. The explanatory notes accompany the text, being given at the bottom of the page; and the reference to these is by small figures. The critical notes are placed at the end by themselves; and the reference to these is by the capitals of the Roman alphabet. It often happens that I have occasion to give an explanatory and a critical note upon the same passage. In this case, that the text might not be too much crowded with marks of reference; I have often made the re-

ference to the critical note at the end of the explanatory. It has sometimes happened that an explanatory note has unavoidably run to too great a length to be placed with convenience at the bottom of the page; in this case it is put at the end, among the critical; and the unlearned reader is referred to it in this manner: "For an explanation of this, or, for a further explanation of this, see note (A):" whereas in the case of reference at the end of an explanatory note to one of the critical, in which the mere English reader is less interested, the reference is simply "see note (A)." I would observe however, that in the critical notes, with the exception of such as are purely philological, the unlearned reader will find much that may afford him both amusement and instruction. And many even of the philological may be of use to those who have a general acquaintance with antient literature, though but a superficial knowledge of the oriental languages.

Although no pains have been spared to ascertain the true sense of the original in the obscurest passages, by consulting the ablest commentators and grammarians, and translations, antient and modern, in all the languages I understand; and by an analysis, which to many may seem in some instances too

strict, of words and phrases of various and doubtful meaning, I cannot have the vanity to suppose that the critical reader will not discover many blemishes and imperfections. Some corrections which have occurred to myself, in the progress of the work through the press, I have given in a short Appendix.*

ADVERTISEMENT TO SECOND EDITION.

UPON repeated perusals of my translation of Hosea, and of my notes, I find little in either which I see reason to alter; nothing indeed with respect to the sense of a single text. In the translation, I have in this second edition, in some few places, changed expressions, which seemed to fall rather short in strength or dignity, for others of more force, or more elevated; some, which seemed harsh, for others more elegant; and some, which, by too close an adherence to the original, I feared might be obscure to the English reader, for others more conformed to the idiom of our language, but representing the sense with equal fidelity. By this greater freedom of translation I have, in some passages, re-

* See Appendix, No. I.

removed the obscurity arising from an ambiguous reference of the pronoun of the third person, when it would rehearse both the subject and the object of the same verb. Instead of one of the pronouns I have sometimes put the noun itself, which it would rehearse;* or I have omitted the pronoun, either before or after the verb, when the person or thing to be rehearsed by it is evident, notwithstanding the omission.† Sometimes I have put a plural, instead of a singular pronoun, to rehearse a collective.‡ But these liberties have never been taken without the greatest caution; and in instances, in which the sense is too clear and certain to be affected by them. In two passages I have rendered an active verb governing the pronoun of the third person as its object, by the verb passive, having the same pronoun for its subject. || And this may always be done, without a possibility of affecting the sense, when the subject of the active verb is the indefinite pronoun of the third person plural understood, corresponding to the French *on*. The indefinite plural understood I have sometimes expressed by the indefinite singu-

* Chap. viii, 10; xii, 4.

† Chap. x, 6; xii, 4.

‡ Chap. xi, 5.

|| Chap. xi, 2—7.

lar "*one.*"* Some additions are made to the notes, both the critical and the explanatory. These are given in a third number, added to the appendix; where the learned reader will find the reasons assigned of all material alterations, which have been made in the translation, beyond those now specified as respecting the pronoun, and the few which were proposed in the appendix of the first edition, which are adopted. The grounds and reasons of these were stated in Appendix, No. I, which is given again without alteration.

With respect to emendations of the printed Hebrew text, I have neither revoked any, that I proposed in my former edition, nor added to the number; except by an alteration of the stops in one passage; adhering immoveably to the principle laid down in my former preface, that the stops and vowel-points, and little else, are fair objects of conjectural criticism. They are fair objects of conjecture, because they are no part of the sacred text, but a supplement, added by critics, of abilities as contemptible as their industry was great, and of so late an age, that the Hebrew language was as much

* Chap. xi, 4.

dead to them, as it is at this day to us. So far however, and no farther, entitled to attention, as they may be supposed to have preserved in their cypher some relics of expositions handed down to them, by tradition, from abler interpreters of earlier ages. For this I take to be the true notion of the pointed Hebrew text; that it is the sacred text, accompanied with a perpetual philological comment, exhibited in cypher or short-hand, founded upon what the inventors of the cypher recollected and understood of a traditional exposition, corrupted and disfigured in many places by their own bad judgment and bad taste.

HOSEA.

CHAP. I.

1 THE word of JEHOVAH which was [spoken] unto Hosea (A), son of Beerī, in the days of Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, Hezekiah, kings of Judah, and in the days of Jeroboam, son of Joash, king of Israel.

2 The beginning of the word of JEHOVAH by (A) Hosea was in this manner (B). JEHOVAH said unto (A) Hosea; Go, take to thee a wife of prostitution, and children of promiscuous commerce: for the land is perpetually playing the wanton (C), forsaking JEHOVAH.

3 So he went and took Gomer, daughter of Diblaim, and she conceived and bare him a son.

4 And JEHOVAH said unto him, Call his name JEZ-

RAEL [*a seed of God*¹]; for yet a little while, and I will visit the blood of Jezraël² upon the house of Jehu, and I will abolish the kingdom of
 5 the house of Israel. And this shall be in that very day,³ when I break the bow of Israel in the valley of Jezraël.⁴

¹ See Preface.

² —“blood of Jezraël.” Hebrew, “bloods of Jezraël;” *i. e.* blood of the holy seed, the faithful servants of God, shed by the idolatrous princes of Jehu’s family in persecution, and the blood of children shed in their horrible rites upon the altars of their idols. For further explanation of this see (D).

³ “And this shall be in that very day, when I break”— This entire abolition of the kingdom of the ten tribes shall take effect, at the time when I break, &c. See (E).

⁴ —“when I break the bow of Israel,” &c. St Jerome says, the Israelites were overthrown by the Assyrians in a pitched battle in the plain of Jezraël. But of any such battle we have no mention in history, sacred or profane. But Tiglath-pileser took several of the principal cities in that plain, in the reign of Pekah. And afterwards, in the reign of Hoshea, Samaria was taken by Shalmanazer after a siege of three years; and this put an end to the kingdom of the ten tribes. 2 Kings, xv, 29, and xvii, 5, 6. And the taking of these cities successively, and, at last, of the capital itself, was “a breaking of the bow of Israel,” a demolition of the whole military strength of the kingdom, “in the valley of Jez-

- 6 And she conceived again, and bare a daughter. And [God] said unto him, Call her name LORUHAMAH⁵ [*Not beloved*]: for I will no more cherish with tenderness⁶ the house of Israel, in-
somuch as to be perpetually forgiving them (F).
7 But the house of Judah with tenderness I will cherish; and I will save them by JEHOVAH their

raël," where all those cities were situated. For the breaking of a bow was a natural image for the overthrow of military strength in general, at a time when the bow and arrow was one of the principal weapons.

Although the valley of Jezraël is here to be understood literally of the tract of country so named, yet perhaps there is an indirect allusion to the mystical import of the name. This being the finest spot of the whole land of promise; the name, the vale of Jezraël, describes it as the property of the holy seed, by whom it is at last to be possessed. So that, in the very terms of the denunciation against the kingdom of Israel, an oblique promise is contained of the restoration of the converted Israelites. The Israel which possessed it, in the time of this prophecy, were not the rightful owners of the soil. It is part of the domain of the Jezraël, for whom it is reserved.

⁵ —“not beloved,” a disowned, neglected child, having no part in the affections of the reputed father.

⁶ —“cherish with tenderness,” or, “cherish with a parent’s tenderness;” for this is the full force of the original word.

God, and will not save them by bow, nor by sword, nor by armour,* by horses nor by horsemen.⁷

* See Appendix, No. III.

⁷ These expressions are too magnificent to be understood of any thing but the final rescue of the Jews from the power of Antichrist in the latter ages, by the incarnate God destroying the enemy with the brightness of his coming; of which the destruction of Sennacherib's army in the days of Hezekiah, might be a type, but it was nothing more. It may seem perhaps, that the prophecy points at some deliverance peculiar to the house of Judah, in which the ten tribes will have no share; such as the overthrow of Sennacherib actually was; whereas the destruction of Antichrist will be an universal blessing. But, in the different treatment of the house of Judah and the house of Israel, we see the prophecy hitherto remarkably verified. After the excision of the kingdom of the ten tribes, Judah, though occasionally visited with severe judgments, continued however to be cherished with God's love, till they rejected our Lord. Then Judah became Lo-ammi; but still continues to be visibly an object of God's love, preserved as a distinct race for gracious purposes of mercy. Perhaps in the last ages the converts of the house of Judah will be the principal objects of Antichrist's malice. Their deliverance may be first wrought, and through them the blessing may be extended to their brethren of the ten tribes, and ultimately to the whole world. This order of things the subsequent prophecy seems to point out.

8 And she weaned Lo-ruhamah ; and she con-
 9 ceived, and bare a son. And [God] said, Call
 his name LO-AMMI [*Not a people of mine*], for ye
 are no people of mine, and I will not be yours.
 10 Nevertheless the number⁸ of the children of
 Israel shall be as the sand of the sea, which can-
 not be measured, and cannot be counted ; and it
 shall be, that, in the place⁹ where it was said
 unto them, “ No people of mine are ye,” [there]
 it shall be said unto them, “ Children of the liv-
 11 ing God.” And the children of Judah shall be

⁸ —“ the number of the children of Israel.” I think this is to be understood of the mystical Israel ; their numbers, consisting of myriads of converts, both of the natural Israel, and their adopted brethren of the Gentiles, shall be immeasurably great.

⁹ “ And it shall be that in the place,” &c. That is at Jerusalem, or at least in Judea, where this prophecy was delivered, and where the execution of the sentence took place. There, in that very place, they, to whom it was said, “ Ye are no people of mine,” shall be called “ children of the living God.” This must relate to the natural Israel of the house of Judah ; for to them it was said, “ Ye are no people of mine.” And since they are to be acknowledged again as the children of the living God, in the same place where this sentence was pronounced and executed, the prophecy clearly promises their restoration to their own land. See note (G).

collected,¹⁰ and the children of Israel shall be united, and they shall appoint themselves one head, and come up from the earth.¹¹ For great shall be the day of Jezraël.¹²

CHAP. II.

1 Speak to (A) your brethren, O AMMI [*O my people*], and to your sisters, O RUHAMAH [*O*

¹⁰ “And the children of Judah shall be collected,” &c. When converts of the house of Judah shall have obtained a re-settlement in the Holy Land, then a general conversion shall take place of the race of Judah, and the race of the ten tribes. They shall unite in one confession, and in one polity, under one king, Christ the Saviour.

¹¹ —“and come up from the earth;” *i. e.* from all parts of the earth to Jerusalem. Jerusalem being situated on an eminence, and in the heart of a mountainous region, which rose greatly above the general level of the country to a great distance on all sides; the sacred writers always speak of persons going to Jerusalem, as going up.

¹² —“great shall be the day of Jezraël.” Great and happy shall be the day, when the holy seed of both branches of the natural Israel shall be publicly acknowledged of their God; united under one head, their king Messiah; and restored to the possession of the promised land, and to a situation of high pre-eminence among the kingdoms of the earth. See note (H).

2 *darling daughter*].¹ Argue with your mother;
 Argue, that she is no wife of mine, and [that] I
 am not her husband. But let her remove her
 paramours from her presence, and her adulterers
 3 from her embraces.² Lest I strip her even of
 her under garments; and set her up to public
 view, naked as the day when she was born (B);
 and make her like the waste wilderness,³ and
 reduce her to the condition of a parched land,
 and kill her with thirst: and cherish not her

¹ Although the Israelites in the days of Hosea were in general corrupt, and addicted to idolatry, yet there were among them, in the worst times, some who had not bowed the knee to Baal. These were always Ammi and Ruhamah; God's own people, and a darling daughter. God commissions these faithful few to admonish the inhabitants of the land in general, of the dreadful judgments that would be brought upon them by the gross idolatry of the Jewish church and nation.

² Hebrew, "from between her breasts." See Cant. i, 13.

³ Hebrew, "and lay her waste like a wilderness." It may seem harsh to say of a woman, that she shall be laid waste like a wilderness, and reduced to the condition of a parched land. But it is to be observed, that the allegorical style makes an intercommunity of attributes between the type and the thing typified. So that when a woman is the image of a country, or of a church; that may be said of the woman, which, in unfigured speech, might be

children with kindness, for they are children of promiscuous commerce.

5 For their mother hath played the wanton; she that conceived them hath caused shame (c). For she saith, I will go after my lovers; givers of my bread and my water, of my wool and my flax, of 6 my oil and my liquors.⁴ Therefore, behold I hedge* up her ways (d) with thorns, and I fence her in with a stone fence (e), that she 7 shall not find her outlets (f). Though she run after her lovers,⁵ she shall not overtake them; though she seek them, she shall not find them. Then she will say, I will go and return to my first husband; for it was better with me then, 8 than now. But she would not know that I gave her the corn, and the wine, and the oil, and sil-

said of the country, or the church, which she represents. The country might literally be made a waste wilderness, by unfruitful seasons, by the devastations of war, or of noxious vermin: a church is made a wilderness and a parched land, when the living waters of the Spirit are withheld.

⁴ Milk, honey, wine, &c.

⁵ —“her lovers;” *i. e.* her idols, which, in her distress, she will supplicate in vain.

* See Appendix, No. III.

ver I supplied to her in abundance, and gold,
9 with which they provided for Baal. Therefore
I take away again my corn in its proper time,
and my wine in its season, and I carry off my
wool and my flax [which were] to cover her
10 nakedness.⁶ And this moment I will discover
her shame (G) in the sight of her lovers, and
11 none shall deliver her out of my hand. And I
will cause all her merriment to cease, her festi-
vals, her new moon, and her sabbaths, and all
12 her public assemblies. And I will lay waste her
vineyards and her fig-tree orchards (H), of which
she saith, these are my pay (I), with which my
lovers requite me; but I will make them a fo-
rest, and the beasts of the field shall devour
13 them. Thus I will visit upon her the days of the
Baalim, when she burnt incense to them, and
decked herself with her nasal gem, and with her

⁶ I think this 9th verse speaks of calamities already begun, and the 10th describes the progress and increase of them. It appears from all the prophets, and particularly from Amos and Joel, that the beginning of judgment upon the refractory rebellious people, was in unfruitful seasons, and noxious vermin, producing a failure of the crops, dearth, murrain of the cattle, famine, and pestilential diseases.

necklace, and went after her lovers, but Me she forgat, saith JEHOVAH.

14 Nevertheless, behold I will sooth her; and though I make her travel the wilderness, I will speak kindly to her.⁷ For thence⁸ I have ap-

⁷ —“soothe her and—speak kindly to her.” Speak what shall touch her heart, in her outcast state in the wilderness of the gentile world, by the proffers of mercy in the gospel. “For the doctrine of the gospel,” says Luther upon this place, “is the true soothing speech, with which the minds of men are taken. For it terrifies not the soul, like the law, with severe denunciations of punishment; but although it reproves sin, it declares that God is ready to pardon sinners for the sake of his Son; and holds forth the sacrifice of the Son of God, that the souls of sinners may be assured, that satisfaction has been made by that to God.”

⁸ —“thence.” The English word “thence” renders either “from that place,” or “from that time,” or “in consequence of those things.” And the original word is used in all these various senses. No one of these senses would be inapplicable in this place: but the last, or the first as figurative of the last, seems the most significant. God declares, that through the wilderness lies the road to a rich fruitful country; *i. e.* that the calamities of the dispersion, together with the soothing intimations of the gospel, by bringing the Jewish race to a right mind, will be the means of reinstating them in that wealth and prosperity, which God has ordained for them in their own land.

pointed her vineyards for her, and the vale of tribulation⁹ for a door of hope. And there she shall sing as in the days of her youth, even as in the day when she came up out of the land of Egypt.¹⁰ And it shall be in that day, saith JE-

⁹ —“tribulation,” or consternation. Hebrew, Achor, alluding to the vale near Jericho, where the Israelites, first setting foot within the Holy Land, were thrown into trouble and consternation by the daring theft of Achan. In memory of which, and of the tragical scene exhibited in that spot in the execution of the sacrilegious peculator and his whole family, the place was called the Vale of Achor, Josh. vii. And this vale of Achor, though a scene of trouble and distress, was a door of hope to the Israelites under Joshua; for there, immediately after the execution of Achan, God said to Joshua, “Fear not, neither be thou dismayed” (chap. viii, 1.); and promised to support him against Ai, her king and her people. And from this time Joshua drove on his conquests with uninterrupted success. In like manner the tribulations of the Jews, in their present dispersion, shall open to them the door of hope. “And there”—*i. e.* in the wilderness, and in the vale of tribulation, under those circumstances of present difficulty mixed with cheering hope.

¹⁰ See Exod. xv. This perpetual allusion to the Exodus, to the circumstances of the march through the wilderness, and the first entrance into the Holy Land, plainly points the prophecy to a similar deliverance, by the immediate power of God, under that Leader, of whom Moses was the type.

HOVAH, thou shalt call me HUSBAND,¹¹ and no
 17 more shalt thou call me LORD. For I will take
 the names of those LORDS out of her mouth, that
 by their name they be no more remembered.¹²
 13 And I will make a covenant for them in that
 day, with the beasts of the field, and with the
 fowls of the heavens, and with the creeping

¹¹ Ishi, my husband, is an appellation of love; Baali, my lord, of subjection and fear. "God hath not given us the spirit of fear, but of power and of love, and of a sound mind." 2 Tim. i, 7. See Jer. xxiii, 27. See Note (κ), and Appendix, No. III.

¹² It is vain to look for a purity of religious worship, answerable to this prophecy, among the Jews returned from the Babylonish captivity. This part of the prophecy, with all the rest, will receive its accomplishment in the converted race in the latter days. It is said, indeed, that, after the return from Babylon, the Jews scrupulously avoided idolatry, and have continued untainted with it to this day. But generally as this is asserted by all commentators, one after another, it is not true. Among the restored Jews, there was indeed no public idolatry, patronised by the government, as there had been in times before the captivity, particularly in the reign of Ahaz. But from the time of Antiochus Epiphanes to the last moments of the Jewish polity, there was a numerous and powerful faction, which in every thing affected the Greek manners; and this hellenising party were idolaters to a man. The Jews of the present times, as far as we are acquainted with

things of the ground; and bow, and sword, and
 armour (L), will I break from off the earth, and
 I will make them lie down in their beds in secu-
 19 rity. And I will betroth thee to myself for ever.
 To myself, I say, I will betroth thee with jus-
 tice,¹³ and with righteousness,¹³ and with exu-
 berant kindness,¹³ and with tender love.¹³
 20 With faithfulness to myself, I say, I will betroth
 21 thee;¹³ and thou shalt know the Jehovah. And
 it shall be in that day, I will perform my part (N),
 saith JEHOVAH; I will perform my part upon
 the heavens; and they shall perform their part

them, seem indeed to be free from the charge of idolatry, properly so called. But of the present state of the ten tribes we have no certain knowledge; without which we cannot take upon us either to accuse, or to acquit them.

—“a covenant.” This covenant with the beasts of the field, the fowls of heaven, and the reptiles of the earth, is the final conversion of the most ignorant and vicious of the heathen to the true faith. The effect of which must be, that they will all live in peace and friendship with the re-established nation of the Jews.

¹³ —“justice,—righteousness,—exuberant kindness,—tender love,—faithfulness.” These words all have reference to what Christ did and gave for the espousal of the church, his bride. See Note (M), and Appendix, No. III.

22 upon the earth; and the earth shall perform her part upon the corn, and the wine, and the oil; and they shall perform their part for the JEZRAEL 23 [*the seed of God*]. And I will sow her [as a seed], for my own self, in the earth;¹⁴ and with tenderness I will cherish her, that had been LO-RUHAMA [the not-beloved]; and I will say to LO-AMMI [*to the no-people-of-mine*] AMMI [*my own people*] art thou; and he shall say, My God.

CHAP. III.

1 And JEHOVAH said unto me again, “Go, love the woman¹ addicted to wickedness (A), and an

¹⁴ The myriads of the natural Israel, converted by the preaching of the apostles, were the first seed of the universal church. And there is reason to believe that the restoration of the converted Jews will be the occasion and means of a prodigious influx of new converts from the Gentiles in the latter ages. Rom. xi, 12 and 15. Thus the Jezraël of the natural Israel from the first have been, and to the last will prove, a seed sown of God for himself in the earth. See note (o).

¹ —“the woman;” *i. e.* Gomer the prophet’s wife, discarded for her incontinence after her marriage. In chap. i, 3, before her marriage, she was only a fornicatress; but, for her irregularities

adulteress; after the manner of JEHOVAH's love for the children of Israel,² although they look to other gods, and are addicted to goblets of wine."

afterwards, she is now branded with the name of an adulteress. See note (B), and App. No. II.

² — "children of Israel." "Children of Israel," and "house of Israel," are two distinct expressions to be differently understood. "The house of Israel," and sometimes "Israel" by itself, is a particular appellation of the ten tribes, as a distinct kingdom from Judah. But "the children of Israel" is a general appellation for the whole race of the Israelites, comprehending both kingdoms. Indeed it was the only general appellation before the captivity of the ten tribes; afterwards, the kingdom of Judah only remaining, "Jews" came into common use as the name of the whole race, which before had been the appropriate name of the kingdom of Judah. It occurs for the first time in the sixteenth chapter of the Second Book of Kings, in the history of Ahaz. It is true, we read in Hosea of "the children of Judah and the children of Israel;" chap. i, 11. But this is only an honourable mention of Judah as the principal tribe, not as a distinct kingdom. And the true exposition of the expression is, "the children of Judah, and all the rest of the children of Israel." We find Judah thus particularly mentioned, as a principal part of the people, before the kingdoms were separated. See 2 Sam. xxiv, 1, and 1 Kings, iv, 20 and 25. And yet at that time Israel was the general name. 1 Kings, iv, 1.

2 So I owned her (B) as my own by fifteen pieces
 3 of silver, and a homer and a half of barley. And
 I said unto her, “Many days shalt thou tarry
 for me; thou shalt not play the wanton, and thou
 shalt not have to do with a husband, neither will
 I with thee.”³

4 For many days shall the children of Israel
 tarry, without king, and without ruler,⁴ and
 without sacrifice,⁵ and without statue, and with-
 out ephod, and teraphim.⁶ Afterward shall the

³ The condition of the woman restrained from licentious courses, owned as a wife, but without restitution of conjugal rites, admirably represents the present state of the Jews, manifestly owned as a peculiar people, withheld from idolatry, but as yet without access to God through the Saviour.

⁴ —“without king and without ruler;” without a monarch, and without any government of their own.

⁵ —“without sacrifice;” deprived of the means of offering the typical sacrifices of the law, and having as yet no share in the true sacrifice of Christ.

⁶ —“without statue, ephod, and teraphim.” After much consideration of the passage, and of much that has been written upon it by expositors; I rest in the opinion strenuously maintained by the learned Pocock, in which he agrees with many that went before him, and has the concurrence of many that came after,

children of Israel return, and seek the JEHOVAH their God, and the DAVID their king, and adore (D) JEHOVAH, and his goodness, in the latter days.

Luther, Calvin, Vatablus, Drusius, Livelye, Houbigant, and Archbishop Newcombe, with many others of inferior note; I rest, I say, after much consideration, in the opinion, that Statue, Ephod, and Teraphim, are mentioned as principal implements of idolatrous rites. And the sum of this 4th verse is this; that, for many ages, the Jews would not be their own masters; would be deprived of the exercise of their own religion, in its most essential parts; not embracing the Christian, they would have no share in the true service; and yet would be restrained from idolatry, to which their forefathers had been so prone.

It is to be observed, that this 4th verse is the exposition of the type of the prophet's dealing with his wife. If the restriction of the Jews from idolatry is not mentioned, we have nothing in the exposition answering to that article of the typical contract with the woman, "Thou shalt not play the wanton." And certainly the restriction from idolatry is not mentioned in this 4th verse at all, if it be not represented by tarrying without statue, without ephod, and teraphim. See note (c).

CHAP. IV.

1 Hear the word of JEHOVAH, ye children of Israel;¹ for JEHOVAH hath a controversy with the inhabitants of the land; because there is no truth, nor piety, nor knowledge of God in the
2 land. Cursing and falsehood, and murther and theft, and adultery, know no restraint,* and
3 blood follows close upon blood.² Therefore the land shall mourn, and every one dwelling therein shall pine away, even to the beasts of the field and the fowls of the heavens; yea, the fish of the sea also shall be taken away.

4 By no means (B) let any one expostulate, nor let any one reprove;³ for thy people⁴ are exact-

¹ See the foregoing chapter, note 2. The prophecy is still general, respecting both branches of the Jewish people.

* —“know no restraint.” Hebrew, “are burst out.” See note (A).

² Murther upon murther.

³ —“Let no one expostulate or reprove;” for all expostulation and reproof will be lost upon this people, such is their stubbornness and obstinacy.

⁴ —“thy people;” *i. e.* thy countrymen, O prophet.

ly like those who will contend with the priest.⁵

5 Therefore thou⁶ shalt fall in the day,⁷ and the

⁵ —“contend with the priest.” To contend with the priest, the authorized interpreter of the law, and the typical intercessor between God and the people, was the highest species of contumacy and disobedience, and by the law was a capital offence. See Deut. xvii, 12. God tells the prophet, that contumacy and perverseness, even in this degree, were become the general character of the people. That the national obstinacy, and contempt of the remonstrances and reproofs of the prophets, were such as might be compared with the stubbornness of an individual; who, at the peril of his life, would arraign and disobey the judicial decisions of God's priests. See note (c).

⁶ —“thou.” The last sentence was addressed to the prophet; “thy people, O prophet.” This is to the people themselves “thou, O stubborn people.” This sudden conversion of the speech of the principal speaker, from one to another of the different persons of the scene, is so frequent in the prophets, that it can create no difficulty. See Preface, p. 275.

⁷ —“in the day;” not for want of light to see thy way; but in the full day-light of divine instruction, thou shalt fall. Even at the rising of that light, which is for the lighting of every man that cometh into the world. In this day-time, when our Lord himself visited them, the Jews made their last false step, and fell.

prophet also shall fall with thee in the night,⁸
and I will cut off thy mother.⁹

6 My people are brought to nothing for lack of
knowledge.¹⁰ Because thou¹¹ hast scornfully

⁸ —“in the night.” In the night of ignorance, which shall close thy day, the prophet shall fall with thee; that is, the order of prophets among thee shall cease.

⁹ —“thy mother;” *i. e.* thy mother-city, the metropolis. So Cappellus, Houbigant, and Archbishop Newcombe. But Jerusalem is intended, not Samaria. For Samaria was the metropolis of the kingdom of the ten tribes, not of the whole nation, the children of Israel in general. See note (D).

¹⁰ —“knowledge;” *i. e.* consideration, attention. Because they would not use the means of knowledge which they had. But this lack of knowledge in the people was, in great measure, owing to the want of that constant instruction, which they ought to have received from the priests. The lack of knowledge therefore is a general inattention of the people to their religious duty, arising from a want of the admonitions of their constituted teachers. The mention, therefore, of this lack of knowledge occasions a sudden transition from general threatenings to particular denunciations against the priesthood. See note (E).

¹¹ —“because thou,” &c. These denunciations are addressed to the high priest for the time being, as the representative of the whole order.

rejected knowledge, I therefore will scornfully reject thee, that thou be no priest to me. In as much as thou hast forgotten the law of thy
 7 God, thy children also will I forget. In proportion as they were magnified,¹² they have sinned against me. Their glory I will change into infamy.
 8 Every one of them, while they eat the sin-offerings of my people, sets his own heart
 9 upon the crime.¹³ [Or, every one of them lifts up his soul to the crime]. (G) Therefore it shall be like people like priest, and I will visit upon each his ways, and his own perverse manners to either
 10 I will requite. And they shall eat, and not be satisfied; wanton, and not procreate: because they have forsaken the JEHOVAH, to devote themselves
 11 selves (H) to dalliance and wine, and the in-

¹² —“magnified.” The priesthood among the Jews was, by God’s appointment, a situation of the highest rank and authority. The complaint is, that, in proportion as they were raised in dignity and power above the rest of the people, they surpassed the rest in impiety. See (F).

¹³ —“the sin-offerings,” &c. That is, while they exercise the sacred functions of the priesthood, and claim its highest privileges, their own hearts are set upon the prevailing idolatry.

toxicating juice, which take possession of the heart. *

12 My people consult their wood!¹⁴ Let their staff therefore give them answers (I). For a spirit of lasciviousness hath driven them astray, and they play the wanton, [breaking loose] from
13 subjection to their God. Upon the tops of the mountains they sacrifice, and upon the hills they burn incense, under the oak¹⁵ and the poplar, and the acorn-tree, because the shade thereof is good. Since thus it is (K), let your daughters play the wanton, and your daughters-in-law com-
14 mit adultery. I will not visit upon your daughters, when they play the wanton; nor upon your daughters-in-law, when they commit adultery. Because themselves separate themselves¹⁶ with

* See Appendix, No. III.

¹⁴ —“consult their wood;” *i. e.* the images of their idols, made of wood. —“consult,” as oracles, to foretell what is to come to pass, or to advise what measures should be taken.

¹⁵ —“the oak;” *i. e.* the evergreen oak, or ilex. —“the acorn-tree,” the common oak.

¹⁶ —“separate themselves with harlots;” *i. e.* they go aside, retire with the women, who prostituted their persons in the precincts of the idolatrous temples. —“themselves;” with respect to the change of person, see note 6.

harlots, and sacrifice with the women set apart to prostitution.¹⁷ Therefore the people, which will not understand, shall fall.¹⁸

15 ¹⁹ If thou play the wanton, O Israel, let not Judah become guilty. And come ye not unto Gilgal,²⁰ neither go ye up to Bethaven, and

¹⁷ —“ set apart to prostitution;” or, —“ consecrated to prostitution.” The people are charged with partaking in those rites of the idolatrous worship, in which prostitution made a stated part of the religious festivity. The expressions clearly allude to the practice mentioned by Baruch, vi, 43. and minutely described by Herodotus, Book i, ch. 199.

¹⁸ Here the chapter ought to end.

¹⁹ Here a transition is made, with great elegance and animation, from the general subject of the whole people, in both its branches, to the kingdom of the ten tribes in particular. “Whatever the obstinacy of the house of Israel may be in her corruptions, at least let Judah keep herself pure. Let her not join in the idolatrous worship at Gilgal or Bethaven, or mix idolatry with the profession of the true religion. As for Israel, I give her up to a reprobate mind.” Then the discourse passes naturally into the detail and amplification of Israel’s guilt.

²⁰ Gilgal, in this period of the Jewish history, appears from Hosea and Amos to have been a scene of the grossest idolatry. “Come ye not” — *i. e.* Ye, O men of Judah. See note 6.

16 swear not "JEHOVAH liveth."²¹ Truly Israel
 17 is rebellious, like an unruly heifer (L). Now
 will JEHOVAH feed them as a lamb in a large
 18 place.²² A companion (N) of idols is Ephraim.
 —Leave him to himself. Their strong drink is
 vapid.²³ Given up to lasciviousness, greedy of

²¹ —"swear not," &c. *i. e.* swear not the solemn oath of the living God in an idolatrous temple.

²² —"in a large place," *i. e.* in an unclosed place, a wide common. They shall no longer be fed with care in the rich inclosures of God's cultivated farm; but be turned out to browse the scanty herbage of the waste. That is, they shall be driven into exile among the heathen, freed from what they thought the restraints, and of consequence deprived of all the blessings and benefits of religion. This dreadful menace is delivered in the form of severe derision: a figure much used by the prophets, especially by Hosea. Sheep love to feed at large. The sheep of Ephraim shall presently have room enough. They shall be scattered over the whole surface of the vast Assyrian empire, where they will be at liberty to turn very heathen. See (M). It is remarkable, however, that it is said that, even in this state, Jehovah will feed them. They are still, in their utmost humiliation, an object of his care.

²³ —"vapid." Sour, turned. The allusion is to libations made with wine grown dead, or turning sour. The image represents the want of all spirit of piety in their acts of worship, and the unacceptableness of such worship in the sight of God. Which is

gifts,²⁴ (O shame!) (q) are her great men. The
 19 wind binds her up in its wings,²⁵ and they shall
 be brought to shame because of their sacrifices.

CHAP. V.

1 Hear ye this, O ye priests, and hearken ye,
 O house of Israel, and house of the king give
 ear, for upon you [proceeds] the sentence; be-
 cause ye have been a snare upon Mizpah, a net

alleged as a reason for the determination, expressed in the preced-
 ing clause, to give Ephraim up to his own ways. "Leave him to
 himself," says God to his prophet, "his pretended devotions are
 all false and hypocritical, I desire none of them." See (o).

²⁴ Hebrew, They love, Give ye. See Prov. xxx, 15. See (p).

²⁵ An admirable image of the condition of a people torn by a
 conqueror from their native land, scattered in exile to the four
 quarters of the world, and living thenceforward without any settled
 residence of their own, liable to be moved about at the will of ar-
 bitrary masters, like a thing tied to the wings of the wind, obliged
 to go with the wind which ever way it set, but never suffered for a
 moment to lie still. The image is striking now; but must have
 been more striking, when a bird with expanded wings, or a huge
 pair of wings without head or body, was the hieroglyphic of the
 element of the air, or rather of the general mundane atmosphere,
 one of the most irresistible of physical agents. —"binds," or
 "is binding," the present tense, to denote instant futurity.

2 spread upon Tabor; and the prickers¹ have made a deep slaughter. Therefore will I bring chastisement² upon them all.

3 I have known Ephraim, and Israel hath not been concealed³ from me. At this very mo-

¹ —“prickers,” scouts on horseback, attendants on the chase, whose business it was to scour the country all around, and drive the wild beasts into the toils. The priests and rulers are accused as the seducers of the people to apostacy and idolatry; not merely by their own ill example, but with premeditated design; under the image of hunters deliberately spreading their nets and snares upon the mountains. And their agents and emissaries, in this nefarious project, are represented under the image of the prickers in this destructive chase. The toils and nets are whatever, in the external form of idolatry, was calculated to captivate the minds of men; magnificent temples, stately altars, images richly adorned, the gaiety of festivals, the pomp, and in many instances, even the horror of the public rites. All which was supported by the government at a vast expense. The deep slaughter, which the prickers made, is the killing of the souls of men. See (A).

² —“will I bring chastisement upon”— Hebrew, —“will I be chastisement, or a chastiser, unto”—

³ —“have known—hath not been concealed,” *i. e.* “have always known—hath at no time been concealed.” In like manner, at the end of the next verse, —“have not known,” is equivalent to —“have never known.”

ment* thou playest the wanton, O Ephraim;
 4 Israel is polluted. Their perverse habits (B)
 will not permit them to return unto their God;
 for a spirit of wantonness is within them,⁴ and
 5 the JEHOVAH they have not known. Therefore
 the excellency of Israel⁵ shall answer⁶ to his
 face, and Israel and Ephraim shall fall in their
 6 iniquity; with them also shall Judah fall. With
 their flocks and their herds they will go to seek
 the JEHOVAH, but they shall not find him;⁷ he

* See Appendix, No. III.

⁴ —“within them,—deep in their minds.”

⁵ —“the excellency of Israel,” *i. e.* God. The original word, which the Public Translation renders “pride,” is the same which in Amos viii, 7. is rendered “excellency.” And there the “excellency of Jacob” certainly signifies the God of Jacob. See (c).

⁶ —“answer.” God is considered here, as in many parts of the prophets, as condescending to a litigation with his people; and the answer here is an answer in the cause argued. The answer on the part of God will be so clear and convincing, that the people of Israel will stand condemned by their own judgment. The answer will prove the justice of God’s dealing with them, and their guilt, even to their own conviction.

⁷ See 2 Chron. xxix, 31—35. xxx, 13—15, 22—24. xxxi, 2—10. 2 Kings, xxiii, 21, 22. and 26, 27. 2 Chron. xxxv, 1, 7—9, 18. Also, 2 Chron. xxxiv, 20—28. The prophecy looks for-

7 hath disengaged himself⁸ from them. To JEHOVAH they have been false. Verily they have begotten a race of aliens.⁹ Now shall a month devour them with their portions.¹⁰

8 Blow ye the cornet in Gibeah, the trumpet in

ward to the times of Hezekiah and Josiah; declaring, that the attempts of those pious kings, to restore the true worship, will fail of any durable effect, and will not avail to reverse the doom pronounced upon the guilty people.

8 —“disengaged himself.” Hebrew, “loosened himself.”

9 —“a race of aliens.” Hebrew, “children strangers,” *i. e.* children trained from their earliest infancy in the habits and principles of idolatry, and growing up aliens with respect to God (for all are not Israel that are of Israel), alienated from Jehovah in their affections; and in their way of thinking, in their sentiments and practices, mere heathen.

10 “Now shall a month devour them with their portions.” A very short time shall complete their destruction. —“with their portions,” *i. e.* their allotments. They shall be totally dispossessed of their country; and the boundaries of the separate allotments of the several tribes shall be confounded and obliterated, and new partitions of the land into districts shall be made, from time to time, at the pleasure of its successive masters. The captivity of the ten tribes was completed soon after Hezekiah’s attempted reformation, and the kingdom of Judah not long survived Josiah’s. To these things I think “the month” alludes. See note (D).

Rama; sound an alarm at Bethaven. [Look]
 9 behind thee, O Benjamin!¹¹ Ephraim shall be
 given up to desolation, in the day of [working]
 conviction in the tribes of Israel.* I have de-
 clared what shall surely be.

10 The rulers (E) of Judah have been as those
 that remove the landmarks.¹² Upon them, like
 a flood, I will pour out my fury.

11 Ephraim is hard pressed, ruined in judg-
 ment;¹³ because he is self-willed, walking after
 a commandment.¹⁴

¹¹ "Look behind thee, O Benjamin." This presents the image
 of an enemy in close pursuit, ready to fall upon the rear of Ben-
 jamin.

* See Appendix, No. III.

¹² That is, they have confounded the distinctions of right and
 wrong. "They have turned upside down all political order, and
 all manner of religion." English Geneva.

¹³ —"hard pressed, ruined in judgment." That is, he has no
 defence to set up against the accusation brought against him; he
 has nothing to say for himself.

¹⁴ —"self-willed, walking after a commandment." That is,
 although he has a commandment to walk after, namely, the divine
 law, yet he will take his own way; and this he does, notwithstand-
 ing that he pretends to acknowledge the authority of the com-

12 Therefore am I as a moth in the garment¹⁵
 to Ephraim, and as a worm in the flesh¹⁵ to the
 13 house of Judah (G). When Ephraim perceives
 his holes,¹⁶ and Judah his corrupted force (I);
 then Ephraim will betake him to the Assyrian,
 and¹⁷ send to the king, who takes up
 all quarrels.¹⁸ But he shall not be able to re-

mandment. The ten tribes pretended to be worshippers of Jehovah; but they worshipped him in the calves at Dan and Bethel; and they appointed a priesthood of their own, in prejudice of the prerogative of the sons of Levi. But see note (F).

¹⁵ —“a moth in the garment—a worm in the flesh.” From small and unperceived beginnings, working a slow, but certain and complete destruction.

¹⁶ —“holes” eaten by the moth. See (H).

¹⁷ I leave a space here, to shew that something is wanting to be the nominative case of the verb “send.” Perhaps “Judah,” which, however, is not supplied either by MSS or versions. But certainly something must have been said about what Judah would do, when he perceived his sore.

¹⁸ —“the king, who takes up all quarrels.” This describes some powerful monarch, who took upon him to interfere in all quarrels between inferior powers; to arbitrate between them, and compel them to make up their differences, upon such terms as he thought proper to dictate: whose alliance was of course anxiously courted by weaker states. Such was the Assyrian monarch, in the

pair the damage for you,¹⁹ nor shall he make a
 14 cure of (L) your corrupted sore. For, I will be
 as a lion unto Ephraim; and as a young lion to
 the house of Judah, I. I will seize the prey,
 and be gone; I will carry off, and none shall
 15 rescue. I will be gone, I will return unto my
 place;²⁰ till what time they acknowledge their
 guilt, and seek my face. When distress is upon
 them, they will rise early to seek me.²¹

CHAP. VI.

1 Come,¹ and let us return unto Jehovah. For
 he hath torn, but he will make us whole; he

times to which the prophecy relates. His friendship was purchased
 by Menahem, king of Israël. 2 Kings, xv, 19, 20; and in a later
 period solicited by Ahaz, xvi, 5—9. See (κ).

¹⁹ See 2 Chron. xxviii, 19—21.

²⁰ —“unto my place.” The image of the lion is pursued, mak-
 ing off to his lair with the prey. The sense is, that Jehovah will
 withdraw the tokens of his presence from the Jewish temple. The
 three first verses of the next chapter should be joined to this.

²¹ —“rise early to seek me.” Dr Wheeler. Compare Jer.
 xxxv, 14, 15.

¹ “Come”— The prophet speaks in his own person to the
 end of the third verse. He takes occasion, from the intimation of

hath inflicted the wound, but he will apply the
 2 bandage. He will bring us to life after two
 days; the third day he will raise us up, and we
 shall live in his presence,² and attain to know-
 ledge.

final pardon to the penitent, given in the conclusion of God's
 awful denunciation of judgment, to address his countrymen in
 words of mild pathetic persuasion.

² —“live in his presence.” Jehovah, who had departed, will
 return, and again exhibit the signs of his presence among his
 chosen people. So the Jews, converted and restored, will live in
 his presence, and attain to the true knowledge of God, which they
 never had before. The two days and the third day seem to denote
 three distinct periods of the Jewish people. The first day is the
 captivity of the ten tribes by the Assyrians, and of the two under
 the Babylonians, considered as one judgment upon the nation; be-
 ginning with the captivity of the ten, and completed in that of
 the two. The second day is the whole period of the present con-
 dition of the Jews, beginning with the dispersion of the nation by
 the Romans. The third day is the period yet to come, beginning
 with their restoration at the second advent. R. Tanchum, as he
 is quoted by Dr Pocock, was not far, I think, from the true mean-
 ing of the place. “The prophet,” he says, “points out two
 times—and those are the first captivity, and a second. After
 which shall follow a third [time]; redemption: after which shall
 be no depression or servitude.” And this I take to be the sense
 of the prophecy, in immediate application to the Jews. Never-

3 Our object of pursuit will be the knowledge of the JEHOVAH. His coming forth is fixed as the morning;³ and he shall come upon us as the pouring shower, (B) as the harvest rain, [as] the rain of seed-time [upon] the earth.⁴

4 What⁵ shall I do for thee, O Ephraim? What shall I do for thee, O Judah? Since your pie-

theless, who ever is well acquainted with the allegorical style of prophecy, when he recollects, that our Lord's sufferings were instead of the sufferings and death of sinners; that we are baptized into his death; and, by baptism into his death, are buried with him; and that he, rising on the third day, raised us to the hope of life and immortality; will easily perceive no very obscure, though but an oblique, allusion to our Lord's resurrection on the third day; since every believer may speak of our Lord's death and resurrection, as a common death and resurrection of all believers. See Appendix, No. III.

³ —“fixed,” &c. His appearance is fixed and certain, at its proper season, as the return of the morning. See (A).

⁴ The images here describe the Jehovah, who is to come forth, as coming in the office of an universal benefactor; the giver of the most general and useful benefits, and as coming forth at a fixed season, and at a season when his appearance will be expected. See note (c).

⁵ Here Jehovah takes up the discourse again in his own person.

ty (D) is as the cloud of the morning; as the dew,
 5 which goeth off early. It is for this that I have be-
 laboured [them] by the prophets (E), killed them
 by the words of my mouth :⁶ and the precepts
 given thee (F) were as the onward-going light.⁷
 6 For I desired charity (G), not sacrifice; and know-
 7 ledge of God, more than burnt offerings.⁸ But
 they, like Adam,⁹ have transgressed the cove-

6 —“killed them,” frightened them to death with terrible threatenings.

7 —“as the onward-going light.” Hebrew, —“as light which goeth forth,” *i. e.* as light, of which it is the nature and property to *go forth*—to propagate itself infinitely, and in all directions. A most expressive image of the clearness of the practical lessons of the prophets.

8 This is the general rule, comprehending the sum of the practical precepts of the prophets.

9 —“like Adam.” As Adam transgressed a plain command, so the Israelites transgressed the plainest and the easiest precepts. As Adam’s crime was not to be excused by any necessity or want, so the Israelites, secure under the protection of Jehovah had they continued faithful to him, had no excuse in seeking other aids. Adam revolted from God to Satan, so the Israelites forsook God to worship devils. Adam broke that one command on which the justification of himself and his posterity depended, so the Israelites broke the one precept of charity.

nant; even in these circumstances¹⁰ they have
 8 dealt treacherously against me. Gilead¹¹ is a
 city of workers of iniquity, marked with foot-
 9 steps of blood. And, like banditti lying in wait
 for the passenger, a company of priests, upon
 the highway, murther unto Sichem.¹¹ Verily
 they have wrought lewdness in the house of Is-
 10 rael (L). There have I seen a horrible thing.
 11 Fornications in Ephraim! Israel polluted! More-

¹⁰ —“even in these circumstances.” With all the advantages of the prophetic teaching, in spite of all admonition and all warning. See (H).

¹¹ If Gilead be put here for Ramoth Gilead (and I know not what other city can be meant, see (I),) it was a city of refuge, Deut. iv, 43; and such also was Sichem, Josh. xx, 7. Both therefore inhabited by priests and Levites. By describing the first of these two cities as polluted with blood, and the high-road to the other as beset with knots of priests, like robbers, intent on blood, and murdering on the whole length of the way, up to the very walls of the town; the prophet means to represent the priests as seducers of the people to that idolatry, which proved the ruin of the nation. Insomuch that, like a man who should be murdered in a place of religious retreat, or upon his way to it; the people, under the influence of such guides, met their destruction in the quarter where, by God's appointment, they were to seek their safety. See (K).

over, O Judah, harvest-work¹² is appointed for thee, when I bring back the captivity of my people.

¹² —“harvest-work.” Harvest-work is cut out for Judah at the season of bringing back the captivity. The tribe of Judah is, in some extraordinary way, to be an instrument of the general restoration of the Jewish people. Observe that the vintage is always an image of the season of judgment; but the harvest, of the ingathering of the objects of God’s final mercy. I am not aware that a single unexceptionable instance is to be found in which the harvest is a type of judgment. In Rev. xiv, 15, 16, “the sickle is thrust into the ripe harvest, and the earth is reaped;” *i. e.* the elect are gathered from the four winds of heaven. The wheat of God is gathered into his barn, (Mat. xiii, 30.) After this reaping of the earth, the sickle is applied to the clusters of the vine, and they are cast into the great wine-press of the wrath of God. Rev. xiv, 18—20. This is judgment. In Joel, iii, 13, the ripe harvest is the harvest of the vine, *i. e.* the grapes fit for gathering, as appears by the context. See (M). In Jer. li, 33, the act of threshing the corn upon the floor, not the harvest, is the image of judgment. It is true, the burning of the tares in our Saviour’s parable, Mat. xiii, is a work of judgment, and of the time of harvest, previous to the binding of the sheaves. But it is an accidental adjunct of the business, not the harvest itself. I believe the harvest is never primarily, and in itself, an image of vengeance.

CHAP. VII.

1 When (A) I would have healed¹ Israel, then the iniquity of Ephraim shewed itself openly,² and the wicked doings of Samaria; for they carried on (B) delusion.³ Therefore a thief is com-

¹ —“healed,” or “restored.” The particular time alluded to is, I think, the reign of the second Jeroboam, when the kingdom of Israel seemed to be recovering from the loss of strength and territory it had sustained, in the preceding reigns, by the encroachments of the Syrians; for Jeroboam “restored the coast of Israel, from the entering of Hamath unto the sea of the plain.” 2 Kings, xiv, 25. The successes vouchsafed to this warlike prince against his enemies, were signs of God’s gracious inclination to pardon the people, and restore the kingdom to its former prosperity. “For the Lord saw the affliction of Israel that it was bitter. —And the Lord said that he would not blot out the name of Israel from under heaven; but he saved them by the hand of Jeroboam, the son of Joash.” 2 Kings, xiv, 26, 27. But these merciful purposes of God were put aside by the wickedness of the king and the people. For this same Jeroboam “did that which was evil in the sight of the Lord, he departed not from the sins of Jeroboam the son of Nebat, who made Israel to sin.” Verse 24.

² —“shewed itself openly;” literally, “was uncovered,” or “was bare;” *i. e.* was open, avowed, and undisguised.

³ —“delusion;” literally, “they wrought falsehood,” or “a

2 ing; banditti sally forth in the streets.⁴ And let
 them not say unto their heart (D) that I have
 remembered all their wicked doings:⁵ even still
 their perverse habits cling around them, they
 3 are before my face. By their evil doings they
 pleasure the king, and by their perfidies⁶ the
 4 rulers. All of them are adulterers; like an oven
 over-heated for the baker, the stoker (F) desists,

lie." The lie, falsehood, or delusion, was every thing that was seductive in the external rites of the false religions.

⁴ The thief, Pul; whose peace Menahem bought, with contributions levied upon the people. The banditti, the armies of Tiglath-pileser, over-running Gilead, Galilee, and Napthali. 2 Kings, xv, 19, 20, 29, and 1 Chron. v, 26.

⁵ Let them not console themselves with the imagination that in these judgments, to be executed by Pul and Tiglath-pileser, they have suffered punishment in full proportion to their guilt, and have nothing further to dread. They continue unreclaimed. Their evil habits surround them; they are observed and noticed by me, and will bring down further vengeance. Observe that even the first of these judgments was yet to come, when this prophecy was delivered. But it is usual with all the prophets, looking forward to futurity with full assurance of faith, to speak of it in the present, or even in the past time. See (C).

⁶ —“their perfidies” towards God, in deserting his service for idolatry. See (E).

after the kneading of the dough, until the fermentation of it be complete (G).⁷ In the day⁸ of our king (I), the rulers were fevered with wine;⁹ he stretched out his hand to (K) scorn-ers.¹⁰ Truly, in the inmost part of it, their heart is like an oven (L), while they lie in wait; all the night their baker sleepeth; in the morning it¹¹ burneth like a blazing fire.¹² They are all hot as an oven, and have consumed their

⁷ For the exposition of this text see (H).

⁸ —“the day of our king,” the king’s birth-day, or perhaps the anniversary of his accession.

⁹ —“fevered with wine,” Hebrew, “were sick with heat from wine.”

¹⁰ —“he stretched out his hand to scorners.” Those who in their cups made a jest of the true religion, and derided the denunciations of God’s prophets, he distinguished with the most familiar marks of his royal favour; in this way carrying on the plot of delusion.

¹¹ —“it,” *i. e.* the oven.

¹² As an oven conceals the lighted fire all the night, while the baker takes his rest, and in the morning vomits forth its blazing flame; so all manner of concupiscence is brooding mischief in their hearts, while the ruling faculties of reason and conscience are lulled asleep, and their wicked designs wait only for a fair occasion to break forth.

judges; all their kings are fallen;¹³ not one among them hath called unto me.

8 Ephraim! He hath mixed himself with the peoples!¹⁴ Ephraim is a cake not turned!¹⁵

9 Foreigners have devoured his strength,¹⁶ and he perceiveth not; grey hairs also are sprinkled up-
10 on him,¹⁷ and he perceiveth not. And the ex-

¹³ —“all their kings are fallen.” The prophecy looks forward to the fall of the six last kings in perpetual succession, Zechariah, Shallum, Menahem, Pekahiah, Pekah, Hoshea.

¹⁴ —“mixed himself with the peoples.” By his alliances with the heathen, and by imitation of their manners, he is himself become one of them. He has thrown off all the distinctions, and forfeited the privileges, of the chosen race. See Appendix, No. III.

¹⁵ —“a cake not turned.” One thing on one side, another on the other. Burnt to a coal at bottom; raw dough at the top. An apt image of a character that is all inconsistencies. Such were the ten tribes of the prophet's day; worshippers of Jehovah in profession, but adopting all the idolatries of the neighbouring nations, in addition to their own semi-idolatry of the calves.

¹⁶ “Foreigners,” &c. His alliances with the Assyrians at one time, with the Syrians at another, at last with the Egyptians, have weakened his strength.

¹⁷ —“grey-hairs,” the symptoms of decay.

cellency of Israel answereth to his face;* but they return not to JEHOVAH their God, nor seek
 11 him for all this. For Ephraim is like a silly dove without sense. They call upon Egypt; they be-
 12 take them to Assyria.¹⁸ Whithersoever they betake them, I will spread over them my net; as the fowls of the heaven I will bring them down; I will chastise them, as they hear it declared in their congregations.¹⁹

* See verse 5.

¹⁸ —“betake them to Assyria.” Hebrew, “they go to Assyria.” This going to Assyria cannot relate to the captivity of the ten tribes, of which Dr Wells understands it. It is some voluntary going to Assyria which is imputed to them as a crime. Indeed, from this passage and many others, it appears that Dr Wells’s third and fourth sections were delivered before the time, to which Dr Wells refers them. Those of the third, and part of the fourth, not later than the reign of Menahem, and all of them before the reign of Hoshea: though the predictions contained in them extend to the very last period of the kingdom of the ten tribes, and even far beyond it.

¹⁹ —“hear it declared in their congregations.” They heard their punishments declared in the prophetic denunciations in the books of Moses, which were read in their synagogues every Sabbath-day.

13 Woe unto them, for they have wandered away from me. Destruction awaits them, for they have rebelled against me. And I would have redeemed them, but they spoke lies against me.
 14 And they cried not unto me in their heart, although they howled upon their beds, and put themselves in a stir about corn and wine (M).
 15 They turned against me (N); then I chastised. I strengthened their arms; then they imagined
 16 mischief²⁰ against me. They fall back into nothingness of condition.²¹ They are become like

²⁰ —“imagined mischief against me.” Formed their plots for the introduction of idolatry, proceeding even to persecution of the prophets and the true worship.

²¹ The situation of the Israelites, as the chosen people of God, was a high degree; a rank of distinction and pre-eminence among the nations of the earth. By their voluntary defection to idolatry, they debased themselves from this exaltation, and returned to the ordinary level of the heathen; so far above which the mercy of God had raised them. As if a man, ennobled by the favour of his sovereign, should renounce his honours, and of his own choice mix himself with the lowest dregs of the people. Thus voluntarily descending from their nobility of condition, the Israelites returned to “Not-High.” For so the Hebrew literally sounds. See (O).

a deceitful bow. Their rulers shall fall by the sword, for the petulance of their tongues. This shall bring derision upon them in the land of Egypt.

CHAP. VIII.

1 The cornet at thy mouth, [be it] like the eagle over the house of JEHOVAH;¹ in as much as they have transgressed my covenant, and rebelled against my law. [Yet] they cry unto me, O my 2 God, we acknowledge thee (B). Israel! He hath cast off, hath Israel, what is good; the ene- 3 my shall pursue him. They have set up kings of themselves, (c) but not for me. They have appointed rulers, whom I knew not.² Their

¹ Let the sound of the cornet in thy mouth be shrill and terrifying, as the ominous scream of the eagle hovering over the roof of the temple. See (A) and Appendix, No. III.

—“house of Jehovah.” The house of Jehovah is the temple at Jerusalem. The first four verses therefore of this chapter seem to concern the whole people, and to predict the final dispersion of the people by the Romans. At the fifth verse, the prophecy returns to the kingdom of the ten tribes.

² The only kings of the Israelites, of God's appointment, were those of the line of David in Judah, and of Jeroboam and Jehu in

silver and their gold they have wrought for themselves into idols,³ that they may be cut off.

5 Thy calf, O Samaria, hath cast thee off.⁴ My anger burns against them. How long will they

6 bear antipathy (D) to pure religion (E)? For from Israel came⁵ even this (F): the workman made it, and it is no God. Verily, the calf of

the kingdom of the ten tribes. But these kings and princes, made without any divine direction, are, I think, rather to be understood of those, who reigned in Judæa after the death of John Hyrcanus, with the usurped title of king, being not of the royal family of David; and of the high priests irregularly constituted, in violation of the right of primogeniture in Aaron's family, than of the usurpers after Zechariah in the kingdom of Israel. See Appendix, No. I.

³ Of the idolatry of the Jews, after the return from the Babylonian captivity, See Chap. ii, Note 12.

⁴ Here God himself, who is the speaker, turns short upon Samaria, or the ten tribes, and, in a tone of dreadful indignation, upbraids their corrupt worship, by taking to himself the title of Samaria's Calf. I, whom you have so dishonoured, by setting up that contemptible idol, as an adequate symbol of my glory; I, who have so long borne with this corrupt worship, now expressly disown you.

⁵ This thing, vile and abominable as it is, was his own invention; not a thing that he had learnt or borrowed from any other nation.

7 Samaria shall be reduced to atoms (G). Verily,
 a wind shall scatter him⁶ abroad, a whirlwind
 shall cut him down (H): there shall be no stem
 belonging to him: the ear shall yield no meal;
 what perchance it may yield, strangers shall
 8 swallow it up. Israel is swallowed up:⁷ They

⁶ —“him,” viz. Israel. The first line of this 7th verse predicts generally the dispersion of the ten tribes, and the demolition of their monarchy by the force of the Assyrian, represented under the image of a scattering wind and destroying whirlwind. The following clauses describe the progressive steps of the calamity, in an inverted order. “There shall be no stem belonging to him.” Nothing standing erect and visible in the field; that is, the nation shall be ultimately so utterly extinguished, that it shall not be to be found upon the surface of the earth. But before this utter ruin takes place, it shall be impoverished, and reduced to great weakness. For “the ear,” upon the stem yet standing, shall be an ear of empty husks, “yielding no meal.” The nation shall not thrive in wealth or power. “And what perchance it may yield, strangers shall consume.” Before the extreme decay, represented by the barren year, takes place; its occasional temporary successes, in its last struggles, will all be for the enrichment and aggrandisement of foreign allies, at last the conquerors of the country.

⁷ —“swallowed up.” Under this image, the Hebrew language, the Greek, and our own, describe any sudden destruction so complete, as to leave no visible vestige of the thing remaining.

are now among the Gentiles like a vessel in
 9 which no man delighteth.⁸ For they are gone
 up of their own accord (1) to Assyria.⁹ A wild
 ass all alone for himself¹⁰ is Ephraim. They
 10 have given bounties to lovers.¹¹ Notwithstand-

⁸ A utensil for the lowest purposes.

⁹ —“to Assyria.” This is not yet the going into captivity. The captivity, though near at hand, is yet to come. This going up is past. It is a voluntary going up, and a crime. The captivity is the punishment.

¹⁰ —“all alone for himself.” The pronoun “for himself,” after “alone,” is highly emphatical. It expresses the selfishness, which belongs to an animal savage in such degree, as not only not to be tamed for the service of man, but frequently not disposed to herd with its own kind: without attachment to the female, except in the moment of desire; governed entirely by the œstrum of its own lusts. “Though wild asses be often found in the desert in whole herds, yet it is usual for some one of them to break away, and separate himself from his company, and run alone at random by himself: and one so doing is here spoken of.” Pocock upon the place.

¹¹ —“bounties to lovers.” The prophecy alludes not exclusively to the bargain with Pul, but to the general profusion of the government in forming foreign alliances; in which the latter kings both of Israel and Judah were equally culpable; as appears by the history of the collateral reigns of Ahaz and Pekah. —“to lovers.” Every forbidden alliance with idolaters was a part of the spiritual

ing that they may give the bounties among the gentiles, forthwith will I embody the men (κ); and ere long they shall sorrow, on account of the burthen, the king and (L) the rulers.¹²

11 In as much as Ephraim hath multiplied altars,¹³ altars are (counted) sin unto him (M).

12 I will write upon him SIN's.¹⁴ The masters (N)

13 of my law are accounted as it were an alien race.¹⁵ The sacrificers of my proper offerings (O)

incontinence of the nation. —“given bounties to.” The Hebrew word might be more literally rendered ‘gifted,’ or ‘endowed.’ But to preserve any thing of the spirit of the original, it is necessary to use a word here capable of being applied to military bounties in the next verse. In the next verse, God says, that whatever bounties the Israelites might offer, in order to raise armies of foreign auxiliaries; he would embody those armies; he would press the men, paid by their money, into his own service against them.

¹² Ere long the king and the rulers will lament the impolitic expence incurred in gifts and presents to their faithless allies, and the burthen of taxes for that purpose laid upon the people.

¹³ —“multiplied altars;” in contempt of the one altar at Jerusalem.

¹⁴ “I will write upon him SIN's.” An allusion to the custom of marking a slave with the owner's name. See note (M).

¹⁵ —“the masters of my law.” Those, who pretend to be expounders of my law, shall be disowned as aliens.

sacrifice flesh, and eat. JEHOVAH accepteth them not. Forthwith will he remember their iniquity, and visit their sins. They shall return
 14 into Egypt.¹⁶ For Israel hath forgotten his Maker, and buildeth temples; and Judah hath multiplied fenced cities: but I will send a fire upon his cities, which shall devour the stately buildings thereof.

CHAP. IX.¹

1 Rejoice not, O Israel, like the peoples,² with joyous exultation (A); for thou hast played the

¹⁶ "To return into Egypt," or "to go to Assyria," seem to be used as proverbial expressions, capable, according to the application, of the one or the other of two different meanings. Either to be reduced to an abject oppressed condition, like that of the Egyptian servitude; which is the sense here: or to fall into the grossest idolatries, such as were practised in Egypt and Assyria; which is the sense below, chap. ix, 3. See Dr Blaney on Zechariah, v, 11.

¹ The prophecy delivered in this and the next following chapter seems to regard the kingdom of Israel principally.

² It should seem that this prophecy was delivered at a time when the situation of public affairs was promising; perhaps after some signal success, which had given occasion to public rejoicings.

wanton, not cleaving to thy God: thou hast set thy heart upon the fee of prostitution (B). Upon
 2 all floors is corn.³ The floor and the vat shall not feed them,³ and the must (c) shall deceive
 3 their (D) expectations. They shall not dwell in the land of JEHOVAH, for Ephraim is returning

—“like the peoples.” Those national successes, which might be just cause of rejoicing to other people, are none to thee; for thou liest under the heavy sentence of God’s wrath, for thy disloyalty to him; and all thy bright prospects will vanish, and terminate in thy destruction. The Gentiles were not guilty in an equal degree with the Israelites; for, although they sinned, it was not against the light of revelation, in contempt of the warnings of inspired prophets, or in breach of any express covenant.

³ What the fee of prostitution was, on which they had set their hearts, appears by chap. ii, 12; namely, abundance of the fruits of the earth; which they ascribed to the heavenly bodies, and other physical agents, which they worshipped. The prophet here tells them, they might think they had obtained their fee. For their crops were indeed abundant; nevertheless they would not be the better for the plenty of their land. This might be brought to pass by the just judgment of God in various ways; either the corn not yielding a nutritious meal, nor the grape a generous juice: or the stomach failing in its office, to extract nutriment from good bread, and wholesome drink; or the enemy driving them from their land, which thenceforward should produce its abundance for strangers.

into Egypt, and they eat unclean things in As-
 4 syria.⁴ Let them not make libations of wine to
 JEHOVAH,⁵ for their sacrifices are not pleasant to
 him (E): they are to them as the meat of mourn-
 6 ers,⁶ of which all that eat are polluted: their
 food forsooth be it to themselves (G); let it not
 come into the house of JEHOVAH.

5 What will ye do for the season of solemn as-
 6 sembly, and for the festival of JEHOVAH? Behold
 all⁷ are gone! Total devastation! Egypt shall
 gather them; Memphis shall bury them.⁸ Their

⁴ —“returning into Egypt, and they eat unclean things in As-
 syrians;” *i. e.* they are degenerating in their manners into mere
 idolaters of the very worst sort.

⁵ Compare Jer. vi, 20, and Is. i, 11, 13.

⁶ —“meat of mourners,” *i. e.* the viands set out at funeral
 feasts; which feasts were in use among the Jews as well as the
 Gentiles; and, for any thing that appears, were not forbidden by
 the law, except to the priests, who were to take no part in the
 ceremonies of interments, except of their nearest relations. But
 such viands were unclean, and brought a temporary uncleanness
 upon all who partook of them. See note (F).

⁷ —“All,” *i. e.* all the people of the land. See Appendix,
 No. III.

⁸ Probably many of the inhabitants of the kingdom of Samaria

valubles of silver! The nettle shall dispossess them, and the thistle, in their dwellings (H).

7 The days of visitation are come! The days of retribution are come! Israel shall know it. Stupid is the prophet (I)! The man of the spirit is gone mad!⁹ In proportion to (K) the greatness of thine iniquity, great also is the vengeance!

8 The watchman of Ephraim is with his God (L).

The prophet! the snare of the fowler is over all his ways.¹⁰ Vengeance against the house-

fled into Egypt before the Assyrian captivity, and remained there to their death.

⁹ “Stupid—gone mad.” Stupid, if he himself discerneth not the signs of the times. Gone mad, if, aware of the impending judgment, he flatters the people with delusive hopes; and, by that conduct, makes himself an instrument in bringing on that public ruin, in which he himself must be involved. For a fuller explanation of this passage see note (I).

¹⁰ —“his ways,” either the ways which the prophet himself pursues, and then the prophet is threatened with judicial deception; or the prophet’s ways may be the ways he recommends to the people; and then they are warned against his prevarications. The former, I think, is the better exposition.

The watchman is here evidently a title, by which some faithful prophet is distinguished from the temporisers and seducers. But

9 hold¹¹ of my God (M)! They have gone deep in corruption, as in the days of Gibeah.¹² He will remember their iniquity, he will visit their sins.

10 As grapes in the wilderness¹³ I found (O) Israel; as the first ripe upon the fig-tree, in the beginning of her season, I beheld your fathers.

who in particular is this watchman, thus honourably distinguished, and how is he "with his God?" I think the allusion is to Elijah and his miraculous translation. "Elijah, that faithful watchman, that resolute opposer of idolatry in the reign of Ahab and Jezabel, is now with his God, receiving the reward of his fidelity in the enjoyment of the beatific vision. But the prevaricating prophets, which now are, are the victims of judicial delusion." See (N).

¹¹ —"the household of my God," the priests and prophets.

¹² See Judges xix.

¹³ —"in the wilderness." The wilderness is rightly connected with grapes, and is not to be connected with Israel. Here is no sort of allusion to the wilderness, through which the Israelites were led to the promised land, as some of the Jewish expositors have most absurdly imagined; in which God found not Israel, but led him into it. The "waste howling wilderness," in which God is said to have found Israel, in Deut. xxxii, 10, is the wilderness of idolatry; and the image there expresses the weak state of the Israelites, when they lived intermixed with idolaters, as strangers in Canaan, and afterwards as slaves in Egypt.

They of their own will (p) went to Baal Peor,
 and consecrated themselves to that obscenity (q);
 and as [my] love of them so were their abomin-
 11 ations.¹⁴ Ephraim (r)! like a bird shall their
 glory fly away; there shall be no birth, no gesta-
 12 tion, no conception.¹⁵ If so be they bring up
 their children, still will I make them childless,
 till not a man is left. Verily wo still awaits
 them, even when I turn away (s) from them.¹⁶
 13 Ephraim, to all appearance (t), was planted on a
 rock (v) in a quiet habitation. But Ephraim is
 upon the point of bringing out his children to the
 murtherer.
 14 Give them, O JEHOVAH: What wouldst thou
 give? Give them an abortive womb and dried-

¹⁴ The love, gratuitous; the abominations without inducement, but from mere depravity. The love, the tenderest; the abominations, enormous.

¹⁵ Baal Peor was the power presiding over procreation; making the women fruitful, and giving them quick and easy labour. See note (q). Sterility therefore is threatened, with peculiar propriety, as the judgment for the worship of that idol.

¹⁶ —“turn away from them,” *i. e.* when I give them totally up; no longer attending to their conduct, or visiting their sins; when I have done with them.

up breasts ; all their wickedness¹⁷ in Gilgal (w).

15 Truly there I hated them.¹⁸ For the evil of their perverse practices (x), I will drive them

¹⁷ Requite them all their idolatries committed in Gilgal. At the beginning of the verse the prophet addresses Jehovah. Jehovah interrupts him, "What wouldst thou give?" *i. e.* what wouldst thou ask me to give them? The prophet resumes, and goes on to the end of the verse. Then Jehovah speaks again to the end of the 16th verse. The spirit of the prophet's prayer I take to be, that God would in mercy rather visit the sinful people with judgments immediately from himself, than give them up to the sword of the enemy. "Let us fall into the hands of the Lord," said David, "for his mercy is great, and not into the hands of man."

¹⁸ —"there I hated them." The first great offence of the Israelites, after their entrance into the Holy Land, was committed while they were encamped in Gilgal; namely, the sacrilegious speculation of Achan. (Josh. vii.) And to this, I think, with Dr Wells, these words allude. There, says God, of old was my quarrel with them.

Gilgal was the place where the armies of Israel, upon their entering Canaan, first encamped; where Joshua set up the twelve stones, taken by God's command out of the midst of Jordan, in memorial of the miraculous passage through the river. There the first passover was kept, and the fruits of the promised land first enjoyed. There the captain of the host of Jehovah appeared to

out of my house, I will love them no more;
 16 all their rulers are revolvers. Ephraim is blighted (y); their root is dried up: they shall produce no fruit:¹⁹ even if they bring forth, yet will I slay the goodliest of their offspring.

17 My God will cast them away, because they have not hearkened unto him; and they shall become wanderers among the heathen.

CHAP. X.

1 Israel was a yielding (A) vine; his fruit¹ was answerable to his vigour (B). According to the

Joshua. There the rite of circumcision, which had been omitted during the 40 years of the wandering of the people in the wilderness, was renewed. And, in the days of the prophet Samuel, Gilgal appears to have been an approved place of worship and burnt offering. But in later times, it appears from Hosea and his contemporary Amos, that it became a place of great resort for idolatrous purposes. And these are the wickednesses in Gilgal, of which the prophet here speaks.

¹⁹ Or thus, "Ephraim is smitten at the root; he is dried up, that he can bear no fruit." See note (y).

¹ The fruit here meant is not the fruit of good works, but the fruit of national prosperity; increasing population, abundant crops, numerous flocks and herds, public opulence, military strength.

increase of his fruit, he increased in altars; like the beauty of his land, he made the beauty of his images.² Their heart is divided:³ forthwith shall they undergo their punishment. [God] himself (c) shall break down their altars, and deface their images. This very moment shall they say, We have no king, because we feared not the JEHOVAH; and a king, what could he do for us!

4 Negotiate (D); swear false oaths; ratify a treaty:⁴ nevertheless judgment shall sprout up, like hemlock (E) over the ridges of the field.

5 The inhabitants (F) of Samaria shall be in consternation (G) for the great calf (H) of Bethaven. Verily there shall be mourning over it, of its

² His idolatrous altars were as numerous, as his national prosperity was great; and the exquisite workmanship of his images was as remarkable, as the natural beauty of his country.

³ —“divided” between God and their idols.

⁴ Negotiate alliances with one power and another; make a treaty with the Assyrian; bind yourselves to it with an oath. Break your oath, and make a new alliance with the Egyptian. In spite of all measures of crooked policy, all acquisitions of foreign aid and support, judgment is springing up.

people and of its priests, who exulted (1) over its
 6 glory;⁵ because it is stripped off from it, and
 with itself (κ) also shall be carried into Assyria
 a present to the king (L) who takes up all quar-
 7 rels.⁶ Ephraim shall be overtaken in sound sleep⁷
 (M), and Israel shall be disgraced by his own po-
 litics.⁸ Samaria is destroyed. Her king is like
 a bubble (N) upon the surface of the waters.⁹
 8 The chapels also of Aven, that sin of Israel,
 shall be demolished. The bramble and the
 thistle shall overgrow their altars; and they shall
 say to the mountains, Cover us; and to the hills,
 Fall upon us.

⁵ —“its glory,” the riches of its temple.

⁶ See verse 13.

⁷ —“in sound sleep.” In a dream of security, when nothing
 will be less in his thoughts than danger.

⁸ The politics of treaties of alliance mentioned in verse 4. An
 impolitic alliance with the king of Egypt was the immediate occa-
 sion of Shalmanezzer's rupture with Hoshea, which ended in the
 captivity of the ten tribes.

⁹ —“like a bubble,” &c. which no sooner swells than it
 bursts.

9 More than in the days of Gibeah is the sin of Israel.¹⁰ There they stood.¹¹ It overtook them not (o) at Gibeah, the war against the children of iniquity.¹² It is in my desire, and I will

¹⁰ The sin of Israel now exceeds the sins of those sinful times, when every one did what was right in his own eyes; and it seemed right in the eyes of the whole tribe of Benjamin to protect the outrage of the Sodomites of Gibeah. See Judges xix.

¹¹ "There"—*i. e.* upon that occasion, the quarrel with the tribe of Benjamin, on account of the outrage of the men of Gibeah. —"they stood;" they, the Israelites, "stood," set themselves in array for the attack.

¹² God gave the Israelites success in that righteous war. It may seem however strange, that it should be said, that the "war overtook them not," as if they had not suffered by it; when they were unsuccessful in the two first assaults, and were repulsed by the Benjaminites with a slaughter amounting, in the two days, to 40,000 men. Judges xx, 21 and 25. But besides that the confederated tribes were ultimately successful; this loss, in proportion to their whole embattled force, which consisted of 400,000 men (ver. 2.), was nothing in comparison with that of the tribe of Benjamin, which was all but cut off. For of their force, which was 26,700, no more than 1600 survived the business of the third day, in which the town of Gibeah was taken and destroyed. And of this remnant all seem to have been cut off afterwards, except the 600 men that fortified themselves upon the rock Rimmon; so that of the whole tribe not one forty-fourth part was left.

chastise them;¹³ and the peoples shall be gathered together against them, when they are tethered down to their two furrows (P).

11 Yet Ephraim is a trained heifer; I delighted in treading out [grain] (Q). Therefore I myself for good have crossed her neck.¹⁴ I will make Ephraim carry me (R); Judah shall plow, Jacob shall harrow * for himself.¹⁵

¹³ "It is in my desire," &c. Then I protected and gave them success. But now it is my desire, that they should suffer due punishment, and I will bring punishment upon them.

—"when they are tethered down to their two furrows;" or, "when they are tied to their two faults." That is, when they are reduced to a situation of such difficulty and danger, as to have no hope of deliverance by any measures of human policy, in which alone they place their confidence, but by choosing one or other of two alliances, the Egyptian or the Assyrian; in the forming of either of which they are criminal, having been repeatedly warned against all foreign alliances.

¹⁴ This and the following clause give the image of a husbandman mounting his bullock, to direct it over the corn.

* See Appendix, No. III.

¹⁵ The three first clauses of this verse express what had been done, for the instruction of Ephraim, by the Mosaic institution. The two last predict the final conversion of the Ephraimites, with the rest of the people, and their restoration to a condition of na-

12 Sow to yourselves for righteousness, [that ye may] reap according to mercy.¹⁶ Break up your fallows;¹⁷ for it is time to seek the JEHOVAH, until he come, and rain down righteousness¹⁸ upon you. Ye have plowed-in wickedness, ye have reaped iniquity: ye have eaten deceitful fruit,¹⁹ because thou hast trusted in thy own way,²⁰ in the multitude of thy mighty men.

tional splendour and prosperity. Notwithstanding the judgments that are to fall upon Ephraim, she was long under the training of my holy law; and the effect of that early discipline shall not be ultimately lost. I will in the end bring Ephraim to obedience; Judah shall be diligent, in the works I prepare for her; and the whole race of Jacob shall take part in the same labours of the spiritual field, with profit and advantage to themselves.

¹⁶ *i. e.* Sow such seed as may produce righteousness, *i. e.* your justification, in God's sight, that so ye may reap according to his exuberant mercy. (See Appendix, No. III.) The prophet speaks in this 12th verse. In the following, Jehovah takes up the discourse again.

¹⁷ Compare Jer. iv, 3.

¹⁸ The imputed righteousness of Christ.

¹⁹ —“deceitful fruit,” fair to the eye, but without flavour, and affording no nourishment.

²⁰ —“thy own way,” the measures of thy own policy.

14 Therefore a tumult shall arise among thy peoples,
 and all thy fortresses shall be demolished, * as
 Shalman demolished Betharbal (s); in the day
 of battle the mother was dashed in pieces upon
 15 the children. Thus shall Bethel do to you, be-
 cause of your wickedness, your passing wicked-
 ness.²² As the morning (r) is brought to no-
 thing (v), to nothing shall the king of Israel be
 brought.²³

CHAP. XI.¹

1 When Israel was a child, then I loved him,

* See Appendix, No. III.

²² Hebrew, "The wickedness of your wickedness." The ido-
 latries practised in Bethel shall bring down similar vengeance upon
 you.

²³ The sudden and total destruction of the monarchy of the
 ten tribes is compared to the sudden and total extinction of the
 beauties of the dawn in the sky, by the instantaneous diffusion of
 the solar light; by which the ruddy streaks in the east, the glow
 of orange-coloured light upon the horizon, are at once obliterated,
 absorbed, and lost in the colourless light of day. The change is
 sudden even in these climates. It must be more sudden in the
 tropical; and in all, it is one of the most complete that nature pre-
 sents.

¹ The Israel of this eleventh chapter is the whole people, com-

2 and out of Egypt called (A) my son.² No sooner they were called, than they were gone from my presence, they (c)! They sacrificed to Baalim, and burnt incense to graven images:³ 3 although I was a go-nurse (E) to Ephraim, taking them (F) over the shoulders.⁴ But they would not know, that I preserved their health (F²)

posed of the two branches, Judah and the ten tribes. But "the house of Israel" is the kingdom of the ten tribes, as distinct from the other branch.

² —"my son." Although the son, here immediately meant, is the natural Israel, called out of Egypt by Moses and Aaron; there can be no doubt, that an allusion was intended by the Holy Spirit to the call of the infant Christ out of the same country. In reference to this event, the passage might be thus paraphrased: "God in such sort set his affection upon the Israelites, in the infancy of their nation, that, so early as from their first settlement in Egypt, the arrangement was declared of the descent of the Messiah from Judah, and of the calling of that Son from Egypt." See Gen. xlix, 10. Num. xxiii, 22. xxiv, 8. and Deut. xxxiii, 7. See note (B).

³ —"graven images." For an explanation of this common expression, see note (D).

⁴ —"a go-nurse," &c. When a young child is first taught to go, the nurse places herself behind its back; and putting her hands forward, over its shoulders, brings them under its arm-pits; and, supporting the child in this manner, paces slowly after it, taking

4 amid the grievous plagues (G) of men.⁵ I drew them with the bands of love, and I was unto them as one raising the yoke⁶ upon their cheeks, and I spread provender⁷ before him.

5 They shall not return into the land of Egypt;⁸ but the Assyrian, he shall be their king: because
6 they have refused to return [to me] (H). And the sword shall weary itself in his cities, and consume his diviners,⁹ and devour because of their

step for step with the child. The allusion in the text is to that sort of nurse, who performs this office.

5 —“grievous plagues of men.” The plagues of Egypt, which touched not the Israelites.

6 —“the yoke;” the heavy yoke of the Egyptian bondage. The expression of raising the yoke refers, as is well observed by Archbishop Newcombe, and before him by Bishop Lowth on Isaiah, i, 3. to the custom of raising the yoke forward, to cool the neck of the labouring beast.

7 —“provender.” The manna in the wilderness. Castalio, and the margin of the Bishop’s Bible.

8 —“not return into Egypt.” They were desirous of making their escape thither, and many families perhaps effected it. See ix, 6. But here it is threatened, that the nation in a body shall not be permitted so to escape.

9 —“diviners.” The stupid prophet, and the man of the spirit gone mad, mentioned ix, 7. See note (1).

7 counsels ; and my people shall hang in anxious suspense till my returning.¹⁰ For they were called to a high degree.¹¹ All of one mind (κ), they would not (λ) be exalted.

8 How shall I give thee up, O Ephraim ? Abandon thee, O Israel ? How shall I make thee as Admah, place thee in the condition of Zeboim ? My heart is turned upon me, my bowels (μ) yearn all together. I will not execute the fury of mine anger ; I will not return¹² to make destruction of Ephraim. For God I am, and not man ; the Holy One in the midst of thee, although I am no frequenter of cities.¹⁵ After

¹⁰ The Israelites are not threatened with utter destruction, but a near approach to it. Till the season shall come for God's turning to them again, they shall remain in a state of doubtful anxious expectation of relief, or of worse distress.

¹¹ —“ a high degree ;” the opposite of “ nothingness of condition,” mentioned chap. vii, 16. See the notes on that place.

¹² —“ return.” When I come a second time, it will not be to destroy. An indirect promise of coming again, not for judgment, but for mercy.

¹⁵ —“ the Holy One,” &c. Dwelling with thee, but in a peculiar and extraordinary manner, not after the manner of men. I am no frequenter of cities in general. See note (n).

JEHOVAH they shall walk.¹⁴ Like a lion he shall roar; verily he himself (o) shall roar; and children¹⁵ shall hurry (p) from the west. They shall hurry like the sparrow (q) from Egypt,

¹⁴ —“after Jehovah.” Time will yet come, when they shall be converted.

¹⁵ —“children.” It is remarkable, that the expression is neither “their children,” nor “my children,” but simply “children.” The first would limit the discourse to the natural Israel exclusively; the second would be nearly of the same effect, as it would express such as were already children, at the time of the roaring. But the word ‘children,’ put nakedly, without either of these epithets, expresses those, who were neither of the natural Israel, nor children, that is worshippers, of the true God, at the time of the ‘roaring;’ but were roused by that sound, and then became children, *i. e.* the adopted children, by natural extraction gentiles. This and the next verse contain indeed a wonderful prophecy of the promulgation and progress of the gospel, and the restoration of the race of Israel. The first clause of this 10th verse states generally, that they shall be brought to repentance. In what follows, the circumstances and progress of the business are described. First, Jehovah shall roar: the roaring is unquestionably the sound of the gospel. Jehovah himself shall roar: the sound shall begin to be uttered by the voice of the incarnate God himself. The first effect shall be, that children shall come fluttering from the west; a new race of children: converts of the gentiles; chiefly from the

and like the dove from Assyria; and I will settle them in their own houses, saith JEHO-
 12 VAH (R). Ephraim hath compassed me about with treachery, and the house of Israel with deceit. But Judah shall yet obtain dominion¹⁶ with God, and shall be established¹⁷ with the Holy Ones.

western quarters of the world, or what the scriptures call the west; for no part I think of Asia Minor, Syria, or Palestine, is reckoned a part of the east in the language of the Old Testament. Afterwards the natural Israel shall hurry from all the regions of their dispersion, and be settled in their own dwellings.

It is to be observed, that the roaring is mentioned twice. It will be most consistent with the style of the prophets, to take this as two roarings; and to refer the hurrying of the children from the west, to the first; the hurrying from Egypt and Assyria, to the second. The times of the two roarings are the first and second advent. The first brought children from the west; the renewed preaching of the gospel, at the second, will bring home the Jews. And perhaps this second sounding of the gospel may be, more remarkably even than the first, a roaring of Jehovah in person. See Appendix, No. III.

¹⁶ —“obtain dominion.” A promissory allusion to a final restoration of the Jewish monarchy.

¹⁷ —“established.” The word may signify either the constancy of Judah’s fidelity to the “Holy Ones;” or the firmness

CHAP. XII.¹

1 Ephraim feedeth on wind,² and followeth after the east wind.³ Every day he multiplieth falsehood and destruction.⁴ For a while they make a covenant with the Assyrian, at the same
2 time oil is carried into Egypt. JEHOVAH hath also a controversy with Judah; and is about to visit upon Jacob according to his ways; according to his perverse practices, he will recompense
3 unto him. In the womb he took his brother by the heel, and in his adult vigour (A) he had

of the support, which he shall receive from them. "The Holy Ones," the Holy Trinity. By the use of this plural word, the prophecy clearly points to the conversion of the Jewish people to the Christian faith. See note (s).

¹ The prophet speaks to the end of the 6th verse; then God.

² —"feedeth on wind;" pursues measures, from which he reaps no advantage: his forbidden and impolitic alliances.

³ —"east wind." The females of some animals, mares in particular, are supposed to conceive heat, by snuffing the dry east wind. So the Israelites, by their foreign alliances, were inflamed with the love of idolatry.

⁴ —"destruction;" *i. e.* multiplying his falsehood he multiplies the causes of his own destruction. See Appendix, No. III.

4 power with God. Even matched with the angel (B) he had power, and was endued with strength (C). He had wept (D), and made supplication. At Bethel he found the angel, who 5 spake with us there;⁵ even JEHOVAH God of 6 hosts, JEHOVAH in his memorial.⁶ Thou⁷ there-

⁵ —“spake with us;” that is God, spake with us in the loins of Jacob. The things spoken certainly concerned Jacob’s posterity, as much, or more than himself. See note (E). Observe, that the taking of his brother by the heel is not mentioned in disparagement of the Patriarch. On the contrary, the whole of these two verses is a commemoration of God’s kindness for the ancestor of the Israelites, on which the prophet founds an animated exhortation to them, to turn to that God, from whom they might expect so much favour. This favour of God for Jacob displayed itself, when he was less than an infant; for, before he was born, he took his brother by the heel; and, in his adult vigour, he was endued with such strength, as to prevail against the angel.

⁶ —“his memorial;” *i. e.* God’s memorial. His appropriate, perpetual, incommunicable name, expressing his essence. See note (F).

⁷ Thou therefore, O Israel, encouraged by the memory of God’s love for thy progenitor, and by the example, which thou hast in him, of the efficacy of weeping and supplication, turn to thy God in penitence and prayer, and in the works of righteousness; and ever, under all circumstances, and at all times, look out for his mercy and aid, and weary not with expectation of his coming.

fore turn unto thy God; keep to charity and justice (G), and ever look out for thy God.

7 ⁸ Canaan the trafficker (H)! The cheating balances in his hand! He has set his heart upon
8 over-reaching (I). Nevertheless Ephraim shall say,⁹ Although I became rich, I acquired to myself [only] sorrow; all my labours procured not
9 for me, what may expiate iniquity (K). But I, JEHOVAH, am thy God from [thy first deliverance from] the land of Egypt. I will yet again make thee dwell in tents, as in the days of the solemn
10 assembly. I have spoken [coming] upon the prophets (L), I have also multiplied vision; and by the ministry of the prophets I have shewn similitudes.¹⁰

⁸ God says to the prophet, instead of turning to me, and keeping to works of charity and justice, he is a mere heathen huckster. Thou hast miscalled him "Jacob." He is Canaan. Not Jacob, the godly, the heir of the promise. Canaan the cheat, the son of the curse.

⁹ Nevertheless, the time will come, when Ephraim will repent and say, &c. What follows is the penitent confession of the Ephraimites, in the latter days, wrought upon at last by God's judgment and mercies.

¹⁰ Compelling the prophets to perform symbolical actions; as,

11 Was there idolatry in Gilead? Surely in Gilgal they are become vanity. They sacrifice bullocks; their altars also are as heaps upon the
12 ridges of the field.¹¹ But Jacob¹² fled into the field of Syria, and Israel became a servant for a
13 wife, and for a wife he kept watch (M). Therefore by a prophet JEHOVAH brought up Israel out of Egypt, and by a prophet was he tended (N).
14 Ephraim has given bitterest provocation. Therefore his murthers shall be upon him: he shall be

in the case of Isaiah, going naked; Jeremiah, binding himself; Ezekiel, lying on one side; not mourning for his wife; Hosea's marriage; and many other instances.

¹¹ The tribes settled about Gilead, beyond Jordan, were already captivated by Tiglath-pileser. God, by the prophet, declares, that the idolatry still practised in Gilgal was equally abominable, and would bring down similar judgments upon the remaining tribes, on the west of Jordan.

¹² So opposite to thine was the conduct of thy father Jacob, that he fled into Syria, to avoid an alliance with any of the idolatrous families of Canaan; and, in firm reliance on God's promises, submitted to the greatest hardships. And in reward of his faith, God did such great things for his posterity, bringing them out of the land of Egypt, and leading them through the wilderness like sheep, by the hand of his servant Moses.

forsaken: and his master¹⁵ shall requite unto him all his blasphemies.

CHAP. XIII.

1 When Ephraim spake, there was dread: he was exalted in Israel. But he offended in Baal,
2 and died.¹ And now they repeat [their] sin: and (A) in their great wisdom² they have made to themselves molten images (B) of their silver; idols, the workmanship of artificers. Their finishing is (C), that they say, Let the sacrificers of
3 men kiss the calves."³ Therefore they shall be

¹⁵ —“his master;” that is, his conqueror, who shall hold him in servitude, and be the instrument of God’s just vengeance.

¹ The former part of the verse describes the consequence and pre-eminence of Ephraim, in his own country, and among the neighbouring nations; the latter part, his diminution and loss of consequence by his idolatry.

² Spoken ironically.

³ This verse briefly describes the progress of idolatry among the ten tribes, from the time of the introduction of the worship of the Tyrian Baal in the reign of Ahab, which may be reckoned its commencement. From this time they were daily multiplying their idols, and adopting all the abominations of the heathen rites. The earlier worship of Jeroboam’s calves was the least part of their

as the cloud of the morning, and as the dew which passeth away early;⁴ as chaff driven by the whirlwind from the threshing floor, and as smoke from the chimney. Yet I JEHOVAH am thy God from [thy first deliverance from] the

guilt; for it was not properly idolatry; it was a schismatical worship of the true God, under disallowed emblems, and by a usurping priesthood. But at length superstition made such a progress among them, that human sacrifices were made an essential rite in the worship of the calves. And this was the finishing stroke, the last stage of their impiety; that they said, "Let the sacrificers of men kiss the calves." Let them consider themselves as the most acceptable worshippers, who approach the image with human blood. —"kiss the calves;" *i. e.* worship the calves. Among the antient idolaters, to kiss the idol was an act of the most solemn adoration. Thus we read in holy writ of "all the knees which have not bowed to Baal, and every mouth which hath not kissed him." Tully mentions a brazen statue of Hercules at Agrigentum, in which the workmanship of the mouth was sensibly worn by the frequent kisses of the worshippers. And in allusion to this rite, the holy psalmist, calling upon the apostate faction to avert the wrath of the incarnate God, by full acknowledgment of his Divinity, bids them "kiss the Son;" *i. e.* worship him. See more about human sacrifices note (D).

⁴ Compare vi, 4.

land of Egypt; and thou shalt know no God but me,⁵ for saviour there is none beside me.

5 I sustained thee (E) in the wilderness. In the land of parching thirst (F), as in their own pastures: and they were fed to the full (G). Fed to the full, and their heart was lifted high: for 7 that very reason⁶ they forgot me. Therefore I will be unto them as a lion: as a leopard by the 8 way-side (H) I will lie upon the watch (I). I will meet them as the bereaved bear, and I will rend the caul of their heart: like a lioness I will devour them upon the spot (K). The wild beast⁷ shall tear them limb from limb (M).

9 It is thy destruction (N), O Israel, that upon

⁵ —“thou shalt know no God but me;” that is, thou shalt not experience the power and protection of any other. Those thou callest thy gods will be able to do nothing for thee.

⁶ —“for that very reason.” My kindness itself was the occasion of their ingratitude; for, in the pride of heart, which the miraculous supply of their wants for so long a time produced in them, they forgot their benefactor.

⁷ God, in a paroxysm, as it were, of indignation, calls himself the wild beast. See note (L).

10 me [alone it lies] to help thee.⁸ Where (o) is thy king? Where now is he?⁹ to save thee forsooth (p) in all thy cities. And thy judges (q)?
 11 Inasmuch as thou saidst, Give me a king and rulers, I gave thee a king in mine anger,¹⁰ and I take him away in my fury.

⁸ Powerful as my protection would have been, O Israel, hadst thou placed thy reliance and hope upon me exclusively; thou hast broken the covenant, thou hast sought to other succour, thou hast formed alliances with the heathen, and even courted the protection of their gods. I therefore, in my wrath, withdraw from thee my special aid; and, since forsaken of me, thou hast no other helper, thy ruin must ensue. Thus thy great privilege, to have God alone for thy defence, becomes the occasion of thy destruction. What follows is angry expostulation, in broken sentences.

⁹ “Where is thy king?” &c. This vehement redoubled interrogation seems to suppose a denial on the part of the Israelites of the helpless ruined state asserted in the former verse as the consequence of God’s withdrawing his protection. Do you deny this? Do you pretend that you have still means of defence, hope of deliverance? You rely upon the policy or prowess of your monarch. Where is he, this wise and mighty king? Tell me in what quarter? Your judges, your provincial rulers, where are they? Let me see what deliverance this king and these rulers can effect.

¹⁰ —“I gave thee a king in mine anger.” It is not to be concluded from this expression, that God dislikes the monarchical

12 The iniquity of Ephraim is fagotted up;¹¹
 13 his sin is hoarded.¹¹ The pangs of a travailing woman are coming upon him. He is of the thoughtless race (R), for it is the critical moment, when he ought not to stand still: the children are¹² in the aperture (S).

form of government. If this were the place for the discussion, it were easy to shew, that the monarchical is the form most approved in holy writ; as it was also among the heathen the favourite government of the heroic ages. But the original form of government in Israel was a monarchy; in which God himself was the monarch, and the priests, prophets, and judges, were his ministers. When the Israelites therefore desired to have a king, they forgot that they had a king already; the Lord of all the Earth condescending to be in a peculiar manner their immediate sovereign. Their petition for a king was in contempt of that sovereignty of God; and this was the circumstance by which they incurred God's displeasure in that petition. I would observe that the seven verses of this chapter, from the 5th to the 11th inclusively, form a section which regards the whole race of Israel in general. At the 12th verse the prophecy turns again on Ephraim in particular.

¹¹ —“fagotted up—hoarded,” in God's remembrance.

¹² —“the aperture;” Hebrew, “the breach.” They are actually passing through the opening of the parts distended by the throes of labour. It is the very moment, when the pains must terminate in the delivery, or the death of the woman. A proverbial

14 (τ) From the power of Hell¹⁵ I will redeem them. From Death I will reclaim them.¹⁴

expression for a crisis of extreme danger and doubtful catastrophe. See Is. xxxvii, 3. At such a moment as this, thoughtless Ephraim is supine and unconcerned.

¹⁵ —“ Hell.” Not the place where the damned are to suffer their torment; but the invisible place, where the departed souls of the deceased remain, till the appointed time shall come for the re-union of soul and body. This is the only hell of the Old Testament; though, by an abuse of the word, the place of torment is the first notion it presents to the English reader. But the English word hell properly imports no more than the invisible or hidden place, from the Saxon “ helan,” to cover over.

In the New Testament we find the word hell in our English Bibles in twenty-one passages in all. In nine of these it signifies the place of torment; namely, in these, Mat. v, 22, 29, 30; x, 28; xviii, 9; xxiii, 15, 33; Mark ix, 47; Luke xii, 5. In the other twelve, simply the region of departed spirits. And in this same sense it is used in the apostle’s creed. “ He descended into hell.” Of this place we know little, except that to those who die in the Lord, it is a place of comfort and rest. Not a jacobinical paradise of eternal sleep and senselessness; but a place of happy rest and tranquil hope. In the prophetic imagery it is often mentioned, as a dark cave deep in the bowels of the earth. Sometimes it is personified, as in this passage.

¹⁴ As my property, by the right of an owner.

Death! I will be thy ¹⁵ pestilence (v). Hell! I will be thy ¹⁵ burning plague (w)

15 (x) No repentance is discoverable to my eye! ¹⁶ Nay in truth he is run wild among sa-

¹⁵ —“pestilence,” the putrid plague-fever. —“burning plague,” the solstitial inflammation, which seizes and kills in an instant. See note (w).

¹⁶ The frequent and sudden transitions from threatening to promise, from indignation to pathetic persuasion, and the contrary, produce much obscurity in the latter part of this prophet; which however disappears, when breaks are made in the proper places. In the 13th verse, the peril of Ephraim's situation, arising from his own hardened thoughtlessness, is described in the most striking images. In the 14th, God the Saviour comforts him with the promise of the final deliverance and salvation. In these words, “No repentance is discoverable to my eye,” the Saviour complains, that these terrors and these hopes are all ineffectual. That he perceives no signs of repentance wrought by them. The Hebrew sounds literally, “Repentance is hidden from mine eyes.” The total defect of the thing is most strongly expressed in the assertion, that nothing of it is to be discerned by the all-searching eye of the Divine Saviour. This complaint of universal impenitence introduces new threatening, with which the chapter ends. —“run wild among savage beasts.” Broken loose from the restraints of God's holy law, given up to his depraved appetites, and

vage beasts (y). The east wind (z) shall come. JEHOVAH is raising up the blast (z) from the wilderness; and he shall dry up his fountain, and lay dry his spring (AA) shall HE.¹⁷ He shall plunder the storehouse of all goodly vessels.¹⁸

16 Samaria is found guilty, that she hath rebelled against her God. By the sword they shall fall; their infants shall be dashed in pieces, and their pregnant women shall be ripped up.

CHAP. XIV.¹

1 Return, O Israel,² unto JEHOVAH thy God,

turned mere heathen. For the heathen are the savage beasts. This is an exaggeration of the complaint of Ephraim's impenitence. He is become such perfect heathen, in his present manners, that his case seems desperate. See Appendix, No. III.

¹⁷ —“He.” Either Jehovah, or the conqueror represented under the image of the wind.

¹⁸ —“all goodly vessels.” Every article of ornamental furniture, of costly materials and exquisite workmanship.

¹ In this xivth chapter, the prophet is the speaker to the end of verse 3. Then to the end of verse 6, God the Saviour. In verse 7, the prophet; verse 8, the Saviour; verse 9, the prophet.

² —“Israel.” The whole family of Israel, in both its branches, is addressed.

2 for thou hast fallen by thine iniquity. (A) Take
 with you words,³ and return unto JEHOVAH.
 Say unto him, Take away all iniquity, and ac-
 cept the good.⁴ So will we render thee bul-
 3 locks (c), our own lips.⁵ The Assyrian shall
 not save us; we will mount no cavalry, and
 no more we will say, "Our Gods are ye,"
 to the work of our own hands: in as much
 as with thee the fatherless obtaineth fond pro-
 tection.

³ "Take with you words," *i. e.* a set form of supplication.

⁴ "Take away all iniquity"— *i. e.* Take entirely away the sinful principle within us. Take away the carnal heart of the old Adam. "Create in me a clean heart, O God, and renew a right spirit within me." And then, when we are thus begotten again unto holiness by thy Spirit, "accept the good:" accept, as good, what, so regenerate, we shall be enabled to perform. See note (B).

⁵ —"bullocks, our own lips." Lips are here put for praises and thanksgivings uttered by the lips. This kind of metonymy, which puts the cause or instrument for the effect, is very frequent with the sacred writers. By calling vocal devotions bullocks, the phraseology shews, that this form of supplication is prepared for those times, when animal sacrifices will be abolished, and prayer and thanksgiving will be the only offering.

4 I will restore their conversion.⁶ I will love
 them gratuitously;⁷ for mine anger is departed
 5 from me (D). I will be as the dew unto Israel;
 he shall blossom as the lily, and strike his roots

⁶ —“their conversion,” *i. e.* their converted race. I take conversion as a collective noun, for converts; like captivity, for the captives; and dispersion, for the dispersed. The converted nation God promises to restore to his favour, and to a situation of prosperity and splendour.

⁷ —“gratuitously.” Are good works then nothing? you will say. “Is there no place at all for them in the doctrine of repentance? I answer, that hitherto the discourse hath been about remission of sins, and the gift of the Holy Ghost. These are entirely gratuitous, and not of our merit, but simply of the inexhaustible goodness and compassion of God. Therefore, when we speak of the remission of sins, it is right to be silent about our own works; which, because they are done without the Holy Spirit, although with regard to civil society they may not be bad, yet cannot be called good, and ought not; because of the unclean heart, from which they proceed. But when through faith we have received remission of sins, and, together with that the gift of the Holy Ghost; forthwith from the heart, as from a pure fountain, come forth works also good, and well-pleasing to God. For, although by reason of the remains of original sin, the obedience even of the saints is not perfectly pure, yet on account of faith in Christ it is

like [the forest-trees of] Lebanon.⁸ His suckers shall spread farther and farther (E); and he shall be like the olive-tree, for his beauty, and a smell [shall be] in him like [the smell of] Lebanon.⁹

7 They shall return (F). Sitting under his shadow,¹⁰ they shall abound in corn (G). They shall germinate like the vine, [and] be famous (H) as the wine of Lebanon.¹¹

pleasing and acceptable to God." Luther, in his commentary upon this chapter.

⁸ Lebanon is put by metonymy in the Hebrew for the forests growing on it.

⁹ —“the smell of Lebanon.” The mountain is celebrated by travellers for the fragrance of the greens that clothe its sides. Maundrell found the great rupture, “which runs at least seven hours travel directly up from the sea, and is on both sides exceeding steep and high, clothed with fragrant greens from top to bottom.” Compare Cant. iv, 11.

¹⁰ —“his shadow,” *i. e.* the shadow of Jehovah.

¹¹ —“as the wine of Lebanon.” The Phœnician wines in general were esteemed by the antients; especially those of Tripolis, Tyre, and Berytus, places at the foot of Lebanon, or very near it: and the wines of that country still are excellent. “Le vin du

8 Ephraim (1)! What have I to do any more with idols?¹² I have answered him. And I will make him flourish (κ), like a green fir-tree. From me thy fruit is supplied.

9 Who is wise? for he will consider these things; intelligent? for he shall comprehend (L) them. For straight and even (M) are the ways of JEHO-

Mont Liban, dont le Prophète Osée a fait déjà l'éloge, est encore excellent." Niebuhr, Voyage. Tom. II. p. 366.

¹² "Ephraim—idols." An exultation of Jehovah over idols. Ephraim! Even he is returned to me. I have no more contest to carry on with idols. They are completely overthrown. My sole Godhead is confessed.

¹³ The ways of Jehovah are the ways which Jehovah himself takes, in his moral government of the world; and the ways of godliness, which he prescribes to man. These taken together are "the ways of Jehovah." They are straight, because they go straight forward, without deviation, to the end; the happiness of man, and the glory of God.

¹⁴ —"shall the justified proceed." In the ways of God, as they have been described, "the justified," those who by faith in Christ have obtained remission of their sins and the gift of the Holy Ghost, "shall proceed;" they will be making daily and hourly approaches to the journey's end. They shall be enabled to

VAH,¹³ and in them shall the justified (N) (o) proceed,¹⁴ but revolvers (P) shall stumble.¹⁵

advance continually in the understanding of the ways of providence, and of the way laid out by Jehovah for them.

¹⁵ —“revolvers shall stumble.” To the incorrigible enemies of God, the very scheme of mercy itself will be a cause of error, confusion, and ruin. “As God’s ways are plain to the holy, so are they a stumbling-block to the workers of iniquity.” Eccles. xxxix, 24.

END OF THE THIRD VOLUME.

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Horsley, Samuel, 1733-1806

Biblical criticism on the first fourteen historical books of the Old
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